LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st. and 121 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Select Committee on Kansas.

Determination of the Majority to Stifle Investigation.

The Witness Wolcott Committed to Jail for Contempt.

Reorganization of the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts—New-York Politics, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

The House Select Committee on Kansas had a meeting this afternoon, and had a stormy time of it. The majority voted down every proposition looking to a fair investigation of the facts. It is evident that the intention is to override every consideration of common decency in order to stifle investigation, and to crowd a vote on the Kansas question before the facts can be brought out.

It is understood that the Douglas Postmaster at Chicago will be supplanted to-morrow by the appointment of his predecessor, or a man named CARPENTER.

The witness WOLCOTT is in jail. His friends say that he will stay there until the House is tired of it.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Senator SEWARD has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill in the Senate to reorganize the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts, so that the several States shall be represented by Judges in those Courts more nearly on the basis of their federal population, while the administration of justice shall be made more speedy and efficient. It is understood that Mr. SEWARD thinks the Supreme Court is the Slavery citadel to be stormed.

Mr. WALCOTT, the recusant witness, was this evening transferred to the Marshal for the District of Columbia, for confinement in jail in obedience to the order of the House.

The Senate have confirmed Mr. JEWETT as Marshal for the Northern District, and Mr. BIRDSALL as Naval Officer of New-York.

An ineffectual motion was made to remove the injunction of secresy on the speeches and proceedings attending the confirmation of Mr. SEDGWICK, as District-Attorney of New-York. They involve the merits of New-York politics, and the reasons that led to the removal of Mr. MCKEON.

The judications are that the new code of laws of the District of Columbia, voted on to-day, will be rejected by a large majority.

The commander of the ship *John Adams*, writing from Valparaiso under date Dec. 30, informs the Navy Department that the ship *Antoinette*, of New-York, foundered at sea Nov. 25. The general appearance of the vessel was such as to lead to the conclusion that the officers and crew were taken off by a friendly sail.

Official advices from New-Granada state that the people there were quietly organizing a new federal system of government. The treaty between Granada and the United States was submitted to Congress on the 1st of February.

SANTA ANNA was daily expecting to be formally recalled to Mexico.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial from the Commissioners of Emigration of New-York, complaining of the abuses to females by officers of ships, and gave notice that he would introduce a bill relating to the subject.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling for the President's instructions to Mr. MEADE, Minister to Brazil, previous to his departure.

Mr. HOUSTON presented resolutions from the Legislature of Texas praying for an investigation of the charges against Judge WATROUS during the present session.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Indiana contested election was taken up. Mr. HAMLIN urged the importance of immediate action.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, a resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for increasing the facilities of refining gold for coinage at the San Francisco mint.

The resolutions in the Indiana Contested Election cases were considered.

Mr. HAMLIN thought that it was remarkable, that after the Committee on Elections had reported resolutions directing the taking of testimony, the Senate should repeatedly refuse to consider the resolutions. He read Mr. MASON's remarks on the admission of Minnesota, and Mr. BAYARD's arguments on the admission of Kansas, to show the importance of deciding the question, before considering the admission of new States.

Mr. BENJAMIN argued in favor of the Committee's resolution.

Mr. COLLAMER contended that the testimony sought was immaterial and ought not to be admitted.

Mr. TOOMBS advocated the resolution directing the taking of testimony.

Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. TRUMBULL opposed it.

Mr. STUART suggested the passage of a resolution limiting the time for taking testimony.

Mr. HUNTER moved the postponement of the subject until to-morrow. Carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

CORRECTION.

In the report of Thursday's Senate proceedings it is stated that Mr. PUGH made strong points against the resolution providing for payment for printing the "Dred Scott" decision. The statement was incorrect. He objected to the copyright clause only.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Mr. WARREN asked, but the House refused, to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution confining the debates in the Committee of the Whole strictly to the subject pending, and setting apart three evenings in each week for general discussion.

A resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriating $35,000 to meet the expenses of the several investigating Committees, was passed.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked leave to introduce a bill requesting the President to negotiate for the purchase of the British North American Provinces and Cuba, the people of said Provinces to regulate their institutions in their own way.

Mr. CLINGMAN suggested adding "and the rest of mankind."

The House refused to suspend the rules by Ayes 10.

Mr. WOLCOTT appeared with a written statement disclaiming any intention to contemn the authority of the House, but denying the right of the Committee to require answers to questions not within the scope of their duties, viz., the investigation of charges against members of the last House, in connection with the Tariff bill. He had been legally advised not to answer questions criminating himself, unless opportunity was granted him to be heard in his defence. He defended his position at great length.

Mr. BURROUGHS interrupted the reading of the document, saying he had heard enough.

Mr. CLEMENS asked whether the opinion was signed REVERDY JOHNSON.

Mr. STANTON offered a resolution declaring that Mr. WOLCOTT has failed to answer satisfactorily, and ordering him to be committed to jail, and be kept in close custody until he is willing to answer all legal and proper questions.

Mr. STANTON said that the power to inquire necessarily implied the power to compel witnesses to produce all essential evidence. The House had, by the common law, the right to punish witnesses for contempt. It was proved that $58,000 came into the hands of Mr. WOLCOTT, perhaps innocently, but subsequently it might have been applied to corrupt purposes. The Committee have the right of knowing what became of the money.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, ineffectually moved to table the whole subject.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2000 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The resolution was passed under the operation of the previous question by a vote of 133 against 55.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abrogating the so-called Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain. Adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

The Nomination of Auditor—Candidates for Regent of the University.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 15.

The report that the Governor has decided to nominate Mr. LEAVENWORTH as Auditor has no official foundation. Gov. KING has decided to nominate a Republican for that office, but has not made known the gentleman's name.

The Americans have nominated, as their candidate for Regent of the University, Hon. LORENZO BURROWS, late Comptroller.

The Republicans met in caucus in the Assembly Chamber this evening. Senator PATTERSON was Chairman and GEORGE WALFORD, Secretary.

An informal ballot for Regent of the University resulted as follows:

Wm. Cullen Bryant, of New-York	28
Lorenzo Burrows, of Orleans	19
D. H. Cochrane, of Albany	7
A. W. Bradford, of New-York	2

L. H. Morgan, Otis Allen and L. Linklaen, each.

On the second ballot Mr. Burrows received 31 and Mr. Bryant 29.

Mr. DIVEN, who nominated Mr. BARROWS, paid a high compliment to MR. BRYANT, declaring that the nomination could confer no honor on him, but that while he would confer honor on the Board if elected, expediency dictated the nomination of Mr. BARROWS, whose devotion to freedom he (DIVEN) answered for.

On the formal ballot Mr. BURROWS received a majority of the votes, and was declared nominated.

The Democrats have nominated JOHN VANDERBILT, of Kings County.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 15.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and after the transaction of some important business, went into Committee of the Whole on local bills, and on rising adjourned.

METROPOLITAN POLICE LAW.

Attorney-General TREMAIN's opinion on the 12th section of the metropolitan law is as follows:

The 12th section, to which the resolution refers, provides that "no person who shall ever have been removed from the police force established by this act, for cause, shall be reappointed by the Board of Police to any office in the police force."

By Sec. 32 of said act the Police in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, officers and patrolmen, were required to continue to do duty under existing laws at the passage of the act, and according to the regulations of the departments of New-York and Brooklyn until after the first meeting of the Board of Police under that act, or when it was declared that the said Police should hold office and do duty under the provisions of said act and as members of the Police force of the "Metropolitan Police District" thereby constituted.

Section 33 provides that the Board of Police should remove from office any of the present members of the Police Departments of New-York or Brooklyn, not possessed of the qualifications set forth in section 7 of that act, but should proceed in the manner prescribed in said 7th section.

Section 7 declares that no person should be appointed to office or hold office on the police force who could not read and write the English language, or who was not a citizen of the United States, or who should not have resided within the Metropolitan Police District during a term of five years next preceding his appointment, or who should have been convicted of crime.

The same section also provided that no person should be removed from office, except upon written charges preferred against him to the Board of Police Commissioners, and after an opportunity should have been afforded him of being heard in his defence.

It is my opinion that there is nothing either in the 12th section of said act, or any other part thereof, inconsistent with the appointment of persons composing the police force of the City of New-York at the time of the passage of said act, unless such persons have been removed for cause, according to the provisions of the 7th section. Prior to such removal, the service of written charges preferred against the officer to the Board of Police, and an opportunity to be heard in his defence, were jurisdictional facts. Any order of removal, made without a compliance with these prerequisites, would be illegal and void.

A legal removal, however, "for cause," would constitute a disqualification to any reappointment by the Board of Police to any office in the said police force.

LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 15.

Seventy members were present.

The Bank Superintendent sent in a list of the Banks that have withdrawn securities below the amount required by law. The amount of the securities withdrawn from Sept. 30, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1858, is $3,274,708 42, and the amount deposited for the same time, $342,148.

Among the petitions presented were several relative to the location of the piers of the North and East River steamboats, and for an act regulating the rate of railroad freights.

Mr. ENOS reported favorably the bill to amend the charter of the State Woman's Hospital.

Mr. SMITH gave notice of a bill to rescind the opening of Albany-street, in New-York.

Mr. MCNETT had leave to withdraw the petition asking extraordinary privileges for Irishmen on the ground of the signatures being forgeries.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DUCKMAN, to amend the Act of 1857 relative to Harlem Bridge at the terminus of Third-avenue, by requiring the counties of New-York and Westchester to bear the expense of maintaining and repairing, and rebuilding, when necessary, such bridge.

Mr. HAGGERTY moved a preamble and resolution repudiating the idea that the vote of the members of the Assembly should be taken as a test of any man's political sentiments upon any political question, and declaring it a mere vote of courtesy. Laid over.

The House then took up the Governor's Message but, without action, reported progress.

The House transacted no other business of importance and then adjourned.

A Row—Two Men Shot.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 15.

At Indianapolis, on Saturday night, two Irishmen entered a liquor saloon, and being refused liquor attempted to raise a disturbance with the persons present. The barkeeper, named HOHL, and a man named CASTILLO interfered to prevent a fight, when the Irishmen fired into the crowd. CASTILLO was shot twice, and died last night. HOHL was also shot twice, and is not expected to live. There is much excitement in consequence of the affair, and lynch-law is talked of. One of the Irishmen was arrested.

Defalcation, etc., etc.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 15.

Recent developments show GEORGE SMISER, late Collector of St. Louis County, to be a defalter to the amount of $160,000.

Messrs. MCLEAN, SHERRARD and MARSHALL, Governor elect of Kansas, arrived here last evening from Kansas, but they bring no news.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Feb. 15.

The Senate have defeated the bill consolidating the Northwestern with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads.

Fires.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH AT MIDDLETOWN POINT BY FIRE.

KEYPORT, N. J., Monday, Feb. 15.

The new Baptist Church at Middletown Point, two miles from this place, took fire yesterday morning just before the services had commenced, and was totally destroyed. Loss quite heavy, and no insurance. The fire originated in the ceiling near the stove-pipe. The dwelling-house adjoining the church, belonging to ABRAHAM COTTRELL, also took fire and was destroyed; mostly covered by insurance. The printing office of the New-Jersey *Weekly Times* also took fire, but was subdued without much damage to the building.

FIRE AT THE ALFRED ACADEMY.

ALFRED, N.Y., Monday, Feb. 15.

The ladies' building of the Alfred Academy was burned down yesterday morning. Its contents were nearly all saved. The loss is about $4,000, and the insurance $1,000. The other departments of the school go on as usual.

FIRE IN FREDERICKTON, N. B.

ST JOHN, N. B., Monday, Feb. 15.

A fire which broke out in the house of Mr. WILSON, near the Barker House, in Fredericton, yesterday morning, destroyed seven houses and a blacksmith's shop. A man named A. TAYLOR and his wife were burned to death.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

In consequence of the appointment of a new Justice, it was ordered that the following allotment be made:

For the First Circuit, Nathan Clifford; for the Second, Samuel Nelson; for the Third, Robert G. Grier; for the Fourth, Roger B. Taney; for the Fifth, Jno. A. Campbell; for the Sixth, James A. Wayne for the Seventh, Jno. McLean; for the Eighth, John Catron; and for the Ninth, Peter V. Daniel.

No. 62—Hyde and Ogden *vs.* Henry L. Stone. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs and interest.

No. 34.—Cyrus McCormick *vs.* Waite Talcott *et al.* Argument continued for the appellees.

No. 33.—The Commercial Bank of Manchester *vs* Henry S. Buckner. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana with costs.

No. 48.—Wm. B. Grant *et al, vs.* Cornelius Porilon, *et al.*—Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the Circuit for the Southern District of New-York with costs.

No. 40—Wm. Hungerford *vs.* John Ligerson. Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the District Court of Wisconsin, with costs.

No. 64—Wm. B. Dean *vs.* Nathan Mason *et al.* Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island for further proceeding.

Southern Steamers.

THE STAR OF THE SOUTH AND THE THOMAS SWANN AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 15.

The *Star of the South* arrived here in 72 hours from New-York. All well.

The screw-steamship *Thomas Swann*, of CROMWELL's line, arrived here early this morning.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Feb. 15.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, arrived here from New-York at 4½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The Bay State Mills Corporation.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Judge THOMAS, of the Supreme Court, to-day granted a perpetual injunction on the Bay State Mills Corporation, and dissolving the Company. Receivers are to be appointed by the creditors.

The Peninsular Bank of Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Feb. 15.

The Peninsular Bank of this city resumed business to-day.

Burning of a Church.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 15.

St. Ann's Episcopal Church, at Annapolis, was destroyed by fire last night. It was one of the oldest churches in the State. The fire caught from one of the flues.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Items of News from Valparaiso.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Friday, Jan. 1, 1858.

The British steamer *Valdivia* was wrecked near Maule on the 11th ult.; passengers and crew saved.

The Chilian war steamer *Maria Isabel* was lost a few days since in the Straits. She had gone to relieve the Sardinian bark *George*; struck sunken rock, and all hands had just time to save their lives, getting on board the vessel they went to rescue, in which they arrived here safely 36 hours ago.

The American sloop-of-war *John Adams* is here at anchor. So is the British line-of-battle ship *Monarch*, waiting her relief by the *Ganges* from England.

An American, named DORWARD, died here a few days ago at the hospital. He came from Lima, where he had been a railroad contractor. He was from Western New-York, and had been in California.

In the railroad from this to Santiago a change has been made. A new company has been formed for the part not completed, and the work has been placed in the hands of Mr. BARNARD, an American engineer, very recently arrived from the United States.

It is greatly to be hoped the new line of American steamers for this coast may be established. As Congress will meet so soon we trust the appropriation will be made, so as to encourage an enterprise so desirable.

At present this country is undergoing the worst commercial crisis it has ever experienced. What will be the result remains to be seen; though there is reason to hope the hardest of it may have passed, and that the new year will bring new prosperity.

The promise of crops is excellent north and south, and it is hoped flour will come down. It has long been from $5 to $6 the cwt. T.

Hon. Erastus Corning's Vote in Congress.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

When a paper of the pretensions of the NEW-YORK TIMES, allows its regular Albany Legislative correspondent to charge that Mr. CORNING sold his vote on the Lecompton question, for the purpose of transferring to a Bank in which he was interested the deposits of the Pension Agency of this city, and of obtaining a second-class foreign mission for his relative, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Esq., it may be well to direct public attention to the baseness to which partizan hate can stoop.

In the first place, the Government has nothing to do with the designation of the Bank in which the Pension Agency shall keep its funds. It furnishes the necessary funds to the Pension Agent, takes ample security from him and he keeps them in such place of safety—either his private vault, or the vault of a Bank—as he pleases. We suppose the allusion of the TIMES is to the transfer of the Pension funds to the Bank of the Interior by the action of the Pension Agent—a Bank in which Mr. CORNING has not a cent of interest and with which he has no connection, and of the change of the funds in question to which he had no knowledge, until the arrangement was consummated.

In reference to the allusion to Mr. PRUYN, it may be as well, since the subject has been thus referred to, to state all the foundation there is for any gossip on the subject. Upon the incoming of the present Administration, no Cabinet officer being taken from this State, the impression prevailed quite extensively that a first-class mission would be awarded to the State, and we have it from reliable authority that all of the Democratic Senators and members of the last Legislature signed a request to the President for the appointment of Mr. PRUYN to the mission to Berlin. But the President, in distributing his diplomatic appointments, found it necessary to assign this mission to the Northwest, and Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, was appointed. During all this time Mr. PRUYN was in Europe, and did not return until this appointment had been made. This is all that has taken place in relation to a foreign appointment for Mr. PRUYN. There has been no application in his behalf for a second-class mission, and none for a diplomatic position, except that at Berlin. When Gov. WRIGHT was appointed the subject was dropped. Thus much it is due both to Mr. CORNING and Mr. PRUYN that we should say, in answer to charges on this subject put forth by the NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Books of the Auditor's Office.

From the Atlas and Argus.

STANWIX HALL,

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

I noticed an editorial article in this day's New-York *Tribune*, charging, upon information, that the books in the Auditor's Office of the Canal Department are one year in arrear. Not wishing, at this *particular juncture*, to rest under an imputation of this sort, I desire to say that the *Tribune* has been misinformed, and that the statement is not true, as must be apparent to any one who knows that two Reports from the Department, for the last fiscal year, have already been sent to the Legislature.

There are some facts connected with this subject that transpired under my predecessors, which need not now be stated. Will you allow me, through your paper, to put myself entirely right, on this subject, before the public? Yours, N. S. BENTON.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Location of the Capital.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

To-day, the Territorial Legislature has made commendable progress in the dispatch of bills, giving exclusive privileges to whoever was so fortunate as to get their measures before the respective Houses for action. The business has been accumulating upon the Committees to an unprecedented extent, and until this week, but few bills have been put upon their final passage. They now find the session is drawing to a close, and that they must either go home to their constituents with but a scanty, patched-up code, or they must take the opposite extreme and hurry off bills by the bushel, without either consideration or debate. In about six hours, to-day, the House had passed *between eighty and ninety bills*, and since noon, the Council has passed *over seventy bills*. They just set the mill to grinding, and then kept the hopper full, not seeming to care for the result. Sometimes the bills would receive only two votes on their final passage—others received four and six in a House of forty members.

This evening both Houses are in session. The Council are considering private bills, and will doubtless pass as many as their voting capacities will allow of in the short hours they are in session. The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill entitled "An act to remove and permanently locate the seat of Government."

The motion was made that all the towns that were competing for the Capital, should be nominated by their friends severally, when some twenty towns were nominated, including all the towns in Kansas of any prominence. The ayes and nays were called upon an informal ballot, when the tally stood for Lawrence, 5; Leavenworth, 4: Topeka, 6; and other towns without number one and two each. On the second ballot the vote was for Topeka, 8; Lawrence, 6; Leavenworth, 6; Grasshopper Falls, 4, Ossawatomie, 3; Emporia, 4; Manhattan, 2; and few other towns one each.

A lengthy debate then followed, in which the merits and demerits of all the competitors were fully canvassed. The annexing of the Cherokee country was alluded to as a thing probable, and as an argument in favor of locating the capital south of the Kansas River. On the other hand, friends of the Nebraska annexation project came forward with the logical arguments for locating the capital either in or north of the Kansas Valley. Emporia on the south and Grasshopper Falls on the north received a large share of attention in the debate. Three or four more ballotings took place, when a new vein was opened in the debate. Several members took the position that the Legislature was bribed by a direct interest in some paper town, for the purpose of securing the capital thereby. Those who spoke said *they knew* what they affirmed. They too had been approached in the same way, but would be true to the Free-State Party, rather than sell it out for a few corner lots. The gerrymandering that had been going on the last few days was a disgrace to any Free-State man, and would leave a lasting stain upon the whole Party if it was not thwarted in the bud. Every man who was engaged in it *was marked*, and would never be sent to another Legislature, for this transaction would all be given to the world. They were all in favor of moving the capital from Lecompton, but it was urged that every sound Free-State man should vote for Topeka as the permanent capital, and that the people expected this would be done when they elected this body last October. The most scorching censures were bestowed without fear of contradiction, and intense feeling was exhibited upon both sides.

At length the balloting was resumed, and on the seventh ballot a majority of all the votes were cast for an unknown and unheard-of town, named Minneola. The ballotings, after the second, were as follows:

	Third.	Fourth.	BALLOTS Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
Topeka	8	8	9	12	11
Lawrence	6	6	4	5	6
Leavenworth	4	3	4	4	—
Ossawottomie	3	2	1	—	—
Grasshopper Falls	4	3	4	—	—
Manhattan	3	2	—	—	—
Emporia	3	3	2	—	—
Palmyra	1	—	—	—	—
Minneola	3	9	11	15	19

That the roll may be preserved to posterity, I will give the names of the nineteen voting for the Legislative Oxford, hereafter known as Minneola: Messrs Barry, Bassett, Curtis, Columbia, Danford, Hanna, Hattersheidt, Jenkins, Keller, Moore, McClure, Mitchell, Owens, Orr, Reynard, Still, Seymour, Stuart and Shannon.

On the first ballot, this mushroom prodigy received one vote; on the second it received two; and then its destiny was onward and upward, as the above figures prove, to "a glorious victory."

Mr. LOCKHART, of Johnson County; and Mr. WHEELER, of Doniphan, washed their hands of the vile corruption, in such a manner as to bring down deafening applause from the lobby, as well as from the *better* side of the House. In their remarks it was stated that this wholesale bribery commenced at the extra session in Lecompton last December; that a paper was there drawn up setting forth that "we, the undersigned," will pay the sums set to our several names for the purpose of purchasing two or more quarter-sections of land in the vicinity of Centropolis, for the purpose of locating the seat of Government on the same, and that FERRY FULLER, R. GILPATRICK and —— be a Board of Commissioners to locate and purchase the above land, and lay it off into lots, streets, &c., and that each subscriber shall become a joint proprietor in said town.

To this paper some *thirty members* fixed their names, together with *ten* outsiders, signing $50 each, and at length when some member had the honesty to expose the swindle, they *professed* to abandon it. It remained thus inactive, apparently, until it came forth under a new name to-night, as the young giant in the race for the first honor in the Territory. It now appears that during the present session a charter was quietly granted an association called the "Minneola Town Company," with power to locate 320 acres of land in Franklin County, with all the usual privileges of a private corporation, but it was not generally known at the time that this charter had any reference to the Lecompton speculation. The whole scheme is now exposed and a more palpable scheme of political corruption was never known in any State or country. It seems that over half of the members of the House are stockholders in a town that has no other existence than a *floating charter*, that can be located anywhere in a county; still they vote to oblige all the officers connected with the State Department to remove on the first of July next to this.

The fate of the bill in the Council is not known. The Governor will, of course, veto it, as he should do, and then the tug will come on a two-thirds vote.

RANDOLPH.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 15	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
New-York	M.	N. W.	32°as	Cloudy.
Washington	P. M.	W.	35°as	Sunny
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	W.	39°as	Clear.
Philadelphia	A. M.	W.	35°as	Snowing.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	W.	20°as	Cloudy.
Charlotteto wn	A. M.	W.	18°as	Cold.
Sackville, N. S.	A. M.	W.	0	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	W.	7°as	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	N. W.	18°as	Clear.
St. John, N. F.	A. M.	N. W.	22°bz	Harbor frozen.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	A. M.	—	25°as	Clear and cold.
Hornellsville	A. M.	W.	23°as	Clear.
Elmira, N. Y.	A. M.	N.	20°as	Good sleighing.
Port Jervis, N.Y.	A. M.	—	24°as	Clear.
Newburg, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	26°as	Blustering.
Montrose, Pa.	A. M.	—	14°as	Windy.
Great Bend	A. M.	N.	18°as	Clear and cold.
Rochester, N. Y.	A. M.	—	23°as	Foot of snow.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	—	22°as	Clear and cold.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	19°as	Cold.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	9°as	Cloudy.
Albany, N. Y.	P. M.	N.	14°as	Hazy.
New-York	P. M.	—	26°as	Cold and clear.
Cleveland, O	A. M.	N. W.	23°as	Cloudy.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. W.	39°as	Clear and pleasant.
New-Orleans	A. M.	—	58°as	Clear.
Nashville, Ten	A. M.	E.	37°as	Clear.
Tuscumbia, Ala	A. M.	E.	36°as	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	N. W.	14°as	Clear.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	N. W.	11°as	Clear.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	14°as	Clear.
Hartford, Conn.	P. M.	—	16°as	Clear.

THE PIERREPONT-STREET (BROOKLYN) HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Investigation—Important Discrepancy in Medical Testimony—The Post Mortem Examination—Testimony of Drs. Ayres, Cochran and Tucker, and Messrs. Perry and Story.

The excitement caused by the death of Mr. GEORGE H. SIMONSON at STORY's saloon, No. 126 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night last, did not abate yesterday. The friends of the deceased have retained the legal services of Ex-District-Attorney UNDERHILL, and by consent of the District-Attorney he is associated with that officer in ferreting out the perpetrators of the outrage. The friends of the accused, PATRICK LALLY, GEORGE MCGARRY and JOSEPH J. MALLON, have secured the services of RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq.

Coroner COZINE, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, held an inquest in the Health Office, City Hall. Hundreds of citizens visited the Hall, anxious to listen to the proceedings, but all were excluded except those who had some business there. A platoon of the Third Precinct Police preserved order, and, notwithstanding the great rush and excitement, there was no disturbance whatever.

The following is the Coroner's Jury:

F. C. KIRBY, Foreman.

John C. Smith,	Wm. W. Walsh,	P. Burgess,
G. Baker,	J. E. Annan,	W. O. Lewis,
Sam'l Foster,	John McDonald,	T. H. Walsh,
Charles H. Smith,	Stephen Cahoon.	

District-Attorney SCHUMAKER was present during most of the proceedings, accompanied by R. C. UNDERHILL, Esq. The latter gentleman examined the witnesses, at the request of the Coroner.

Mr. BUSTEED, counsel for the accused, was also present, and, by permission, put several questions to one of the witnesses, but the Jury objecting to his continuing the examination, at his request the answers made to him were stricken from the minutes.

The following is

THE TESTIMONY:

Stephen B. Story, sworn—I reside in Bond-street, near Fulton-avenue; I keep a public house, at No. 126 Pierrepont street; have been intimate with George H. Simonson for many years; on Saturday last he came to my house, about three o'clock P. M.; I met him near Fulton-street, and went back with him; he remained at my house until half past five o'clock P. M., when five men came in together; Mr. Simonson, with his friends, was about midway of the bar-room, a part in the front room, and a part in the back part of the back room; the bar is in the back room; William Van Voorhies, Charles Hamilton, Hicks Post, Thomas Mercline, came into my house with the deceased; afterwards others came in, William Wright, Mr. Williams, Daniel Rensesn, Samuel Raymond, William Greene, F. J Nodine, Mr. Perkins, W. M. Morris and John M. Perry—these are all the names I can recollect now; some of these persons left before the affair occurred; about half past five o'clock five men came in; one said his name was Pat Lally, and that he was Assistant-Foreman of Engine Company No. 5, and could lick any son of a b—h in the house; there was also a young man named Draper, and another named Wood, both of Engine Company No. 14, and they left as soon as Lally made the abusive expression; Mr. Simonson was in the back room, and Lally and his friends were by the bar; Lally was leaning on the bar when he used the expression; the deceased walked towards Lally, and said, "My friend, you ought not to talk so; there is no such person here"—in a pleasant manner, and it all passed off pleasantly; they stood talking sociably together after that; have heard the two others with Lally were McGarry and Mallon; these three remained; I knew the two that went out, but did not know the others who remained; they then drank (Lally, McGarry and Mallon), then Mr. Perkins treated; after the first expression they used, no improper language was used; they manifested no disposition to fight after that; I was called down stairs about a quarter to 7 o'clock; remained there a few minutes and came up again; they were all in the front room then; heard Lally say that he did not say that he could beat any man in the house, but that he could beat any man at a game of "crib;" he was talking to the deceased; he did not appear excited or angry; I asked all there to take a drink with me; all drank but deceased, who took a cigar; deceased then bid the three parties good night at the hall door; saw him shaking hands with them; he shook hands with each of the three, Lally, McGarry and Mallon; he shook hands with Lally last; they appeared to be pleasant and agreeable; deceased then turned towards the stove in the front room, and in about a minute the hall door opened five or six inches, and some one who I could not see, said there was a crowd on the sidewalk or stoop, I think, and the door was shut again; then deceased went to the front window and raised the curtain to look out, and dropped it again, (I suppose he could not see,) and went slowly to the hall door, walked out and closed it behind him; the next that I knew, Mr. Nodine, who keeps the livery stable next door, opened the door and said "there is some one either hurt or murdered at the foot of the stoop;" there are ten steps to the stoop; I went down the stoop and saw deceased; did not think who it was until I went to him—then recognized him; his head was towards Clinton-street, and his feet towards Fulton-street; his face was towards the stoop; he was on the sidewalk near the stoop; he was senseless at the time, lying partly on his side, and bleeding very freely from the mouth and nose; Mr. Nodine, Mr. Voorhies, Mr. Post and others, carried him into my house—first into the bar-room; before Mr. Nodine came in heard no one fall, nor any one go down stairs; we were talking and laughing in the bar-room; my attention was not particularly called to his going out; the carriages going in and out of Nodine's stable, next door, make some noise, so that I should not notice any ordinary noise. *To a Juror*—The three persons named had time to get to Fulton-street before Mr. Simonson went out, if they had gone direct; heard the voice when the door opened, and some one said there was a crowd outside; did not know the voice; it was not familiar to me; the body remained in the bar-room until Drs. Cochran and Ayres came in, and it was then taken up stairs; this affair happened about 7 o'clock; then the Drs saw the body in the same condition it was found with the exception of washing the face perhaps; the body was then taken home; saw Mr. Nodine and his two men with deceased when I went out; one of Mr. Nodine's men said, "Here is a cap I found on the stairway which leads to the stable;" his name is "Jim;" I took the cap, hung it up behind the bar, and subsequently gave it to an officer who said he was attached to the Chief's office; it was a plush cap; Mr. Simonson died at his residence twenty-seven minutes of five o'clock A. M., Sunday.

To Juror—I was not there when he died, but saw him dead, and his son-in-law told me when he died. *To Mr. Underhill*—Did not see any one put out of my place that afternoon; heard John M. Perry saying something about it. *To Juror*—The two men at work for Mr. Nodine were the only persons near the body when I went out; Mr. Nodine went down the stairs just ahead of me. *To Mr. Underhill*—There was nothing to indicate intoxication about any of the persons in my place. *To Juror*—Lally was not intoxicated. *To Mr. Underhill*—Lally was looking at the parties who were standing in the room when he used the offensive expression. *To Juror*—His manner was that of a daring way; understood it as a challenge or menace. *To Mr. Underhill*—Did not hear any remark but that one of an offensive nature from any one; he might have fallen in the position he was found; the injury appeared to be in the inner corner of the left eye; there was considerable blood; he was bleeding from the nose and mouth; he was taken home on a bier; there was a general excitement, and I could not tell who carried him home; Mr. Voorhies was one; blood flowed from the wound over the eye.

Daniel Ayres, M. D., sworn—I am a practising physician and surgeon in this city; knew the deceased in his lifetime; was called upon to attend him last Saturday night, a little after dusk, by strangers; found the deceased in the bar-room, at Mr. Story's house, his feet towards Pierrepont-street; he was insensible, bleeding freely from the left ear, and his face and clothing were besmeared with blood; he had a wound over the left eyebrow, or rather extending from the left eyebrow towards the nose, about an inch long; a smaller wound beneath the former and over the lachrymal sack of the same eye; there was likewise an abrasion of the skin over the eyebrow; he was removed to the second story; did not see him again until 10½ o'clock that night, at his house in Duffield-street; he had vomited blood in considerable quantities several times; I saw him vomit; his pulse was very weak; his skin was cold, his pupils dilated, insensible, and we made up our minds that he had fractured his skull, and that in all probability the case would prove fatal before morning; I left there between 11 and 12 o'clock; saw him next day at 12 o'clock—dead; I made the *post mortem* examination with Dr. George Cochran, on Sunday noon. Witness then read from a paper as follows:

Notes made at a *post mortem* examination of the body of George H. Simonson, at No. 177 Duffield-street, on Sunday noon, Feb. 14, 1858: Face bloated, and very much tumified about the upper lip, nose and left eye; ecchymoris upon the right side of the upper lip, over the bridge of the nose, and extending to the left ear; an abrasion of the skin above the left orbit, and a wound extending from the internal edge of the left eyebrow, and over the orbitar ridge, towards the root of the nose, and terminating at the junction of the nasal bones with the internal angular process of the frontal bone; also an irregular and lacerated wound, about two lines in diameter over the lachrymal sack of the same eye; a probe passed through these wounds comes in contact with fragments of the broken nasal and lachrymal bones, and easily communicates with the ethmoid cells; both pupils were moderately dilated, and indications of hemorrhage from the left ear, which has been copious since the injury; extravasation of blood underneath and into the substance of the temporal muscle of the left side—covering fracture extending from the prominence of the left parietal bone, downwards through its anterior inferior angle, across the petrous portion of the temporal bone to the foramen lacerum medias; the dura mater contains two lacerations, respectively one inch and half an inch in length, extending across and dividing the middle meningeal artery of the left side, and corresponding with the position and course of the fracture; a large clot of blood occupies the left sub-parietal and temporal regions beneath the dura mater, spreading over the entire left hemisphere fo the brain, and downwards beneath the base to the opposite side, at which point the substance of the middle lobe of the right hemisphere is found lacerated and disorganized; there is no doubt, in my opinion, that death has been caused by laceration and compression of the brain, with fracture of the skull.

To Mr. Underhill—The wounds upon the face are not, in themselves, serious, nor can I discover that any special instrument has been employed in their production; a sharp or blunt instrument, or even a firm fist, could equally have produced simil

THE MORMON REBELLION.

Origin of the Discontent at Salt Lake—Unwise Appointments by the Federal Government—Excesses of U. S. Troops During their Residence in Salt Lake City in 1854—Determination of the Mormons to Keep out Troops for the Future—Will there be any Fighting?

From our Own Correspondent.

SACRAMENTO, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

President BUCHANAN is correct, in the statement in his late Message, that there is reason to believe that Gov. YOUNG has long contemplated his present rebellious attitude. To prove this, and give your readers a clearer view of causes that have hastened the rebellion, it will be necessary for me to state, at length, some circumstances preceding the present state of affairs.

To facilitate a speedy organization of the Territory of Utah, most of the first appointments of officers by President FILLMORE comprised Mormons. Some of these were subsequently removed, and Gentiles appointed to the vacancies. Since that time the Mormons have been wroth because the officers have not been selected entirely from their own midst. When we consider the limited number of men of affirmed capacity and experience for such offices in a new Territory, and the long, continued precedent of selecting men who will be free from that undue bias to the Territory, or any of the isms of its political and social chaos, tending to foist heavy expenses and partisan partialities, it will be clear to every unbigoted, thinking mind, that the foundation for their complaints of "injustice" existed only in their own antagonism to the enlightened principles of the rest of the Union. Taking into account their doctrinal gyrations from the regular established order of morality, it must be confessed that the guardian-light of civilization, by which our Constitution must ever be interpreted and its judgments executed, has been but too kind to the Mormon sect. President FILLMORE committed a gross error in making the spiritual head of the Mormon Church the ruler of its temporal connection with the laws of the land the continuance of this error amounted to almost a crime on the part of President PIERCE, more widely separating, as it has, the Mormons' unreasonable demands from their constitutional rights. Yet, there is another point from which we must view the question.

We must equally complain of the careless selection of many men of inferior intellect and of a low tone of character, whose very habits and capacities must bring them in bad odor with the Mormons—men who, mistaking the Mormon mind, sought their respective appointments in hope of being exalted into political demi-gods among the Mormons—men who were ready to assume an easy mantle of any religious belief for political preferment—men, who, when they found their hopes crushed, vented their spleen, in savage and unprudential opposition to everything Mormon. The Mormons shrewdly noted the failings of these individuals, and took care to find some cause of recrimination before committing any overt acts against their authority It will be recollected that three officials of this character, being fearful of their lives, deserted their posts in1853.

The Gunnison massacre is too well known to need repetition. The parties to this affair and their motives, will, no doubt, be fully revealed when the rebellion shall have been quelled.

I shall now treat of another link in the chain of events, the memory of which is giving vigor to the Mormon determination to keep the troops out of their valleys. In the Fall of 1854, Lieut.-Colonel STEPTOE'S command of some four hundred men arrived in Great Salt Lake City, with the avowed intention of wintering there, and leaving in the Spring for California. If the *real* intention was to awe the Mormons, in consequence of their late conduct, nothing of the kind was hinted to them, or any other citizens of Utah. The troops were at first warmly received by YOUNG and his followers, the officers being publicly and privately feasted, and introduced to the single belles and the mistresses of the harems, who vied with each other in honoring them with their hands in the dance. Nor were the officers any ways diffident; their ample leisure time for the numerous idolatries of love and gallantry, in connection with all the skill and charms that an officer's uniform and a military education and experience gives the possessor, made the officers under Lieut.-Colonel STEPTOE especial favorites with the Mormon beauties. As a necessary consequence, the Mormon beaux (and that appellative circumscribes the entire male population, and intimates continual rivalry in affairs of love) began to grow jealous; and the officers began to use their arts for the accomplishment of sensual purposes, many a suspicious moonlight walk being gossiped about. The privates, on their part, boldly reviled the Mormon religion and its leaders, insulted unprotected females, and rendered themselves so generally obnoxious to the citizens, that every new theft or mischief, though perhaps, as often due to Mormon rogues, was directly ascribed to them. Finally, the majority of the Mormons forbid their wives and children from associating with any of the troops.

This was the position of affairs, when, on Christmas Day, a Mormon, either drunk or pretending to be so, was knocked down by a soldier while passing the barracks. The assaulted got up, and struck down his assailant and two others who had come to their comrade's assistance. By this time, a number of boys had collected, and, by their taunts, soon caused the soldiers to retaliate with blows. A conflict immediately ensued between the two parties in front of the barracks, on the main street of the city. The Mormon party, comprising mostly youths, led on by BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., a lad of sixteen, was rapidly augmented, and, by the superior advantage of many horsemen, armed with clubs, maintained its ground against a much larger number of soldiers. Neither party seemed to possess deadly weapons, mainly relying upon such chance missiles as came in their way; these were not very numerous or formidable, or else the fight would have been of a more sanguinary character. The fight, in which some eight hundred persons were now engaged, was at its height when some of the officers, of the troops made their appearance and quelled the riot by ordering the soldiers back to their barracks. Each party bore abundant marks of the affray, and each claimed, what they never definitely proved, the killing of two opponents. It was well the riot had been stopped so soon, for a thousand tongues had wafted word through the city that the soldiers were "murdering the brethren," and hundreds of men were to be seen hastening to the spot, armed with all sorts of deadly weapons. That same afternoon, BRIGHAM YOUNG sent word to Lieutenant-Colonel STEPTOE that the citizens were so much enraged that, unless the troops were removed from the city, he would not be responsible for the consequences. In a short time the troops were quartered in Rush Valley, distant forty miles southwest of the city, by a circuitous road. The officers continued to visit the city, and to ride out with the ladies, being frequently annoyed by "Young BRIG" and his comrades dashing through the cavalcade at some muddy crossing, throwing mud and confusion over the arrangement.

At the "April Conference," some twenty women who had continued to associate with the officers, in spite of the Bishop's orders to the contrary, were cut off from the Church for "disobeying council." About the same time one of the Captains was arrested on charge of abducting a young miss, but eventually discharged; and one of YOUNG'S mansions was secretly guarded for several nights, by a well-armed band, on the plea that another officer had tried to induce the wife of BRIGHAM'S eldest son to elope with him, and, on refusal, had threatened forcible abduction. This young lady has been discarded by her husband, since his return from England, on account of her flirtations with the officers.

In May the troops departed for California, accompanied by the disfellowshiped women, among whom was the Mormon's favorite tragic actress. After the departure of the troops, some of the Mormon leaders were heard to declare that no more United States troops should enter within the bounds of the settlements.

In the Fall of 1855 there came a rumor from California that a regiment of the Oregon troops had been ordered to winter in Great Salt Lake City. As soon as this rumor was promulgated, LOTT SMITH, the leader of the late wagon-train capture, and another person, were sent on a secret mission to the Salmon River Station of Mormons, with orders to get over the distance within an unusually short space of time. These two facts, taken together, with the manifest feeling against allowing the troops to enter, served to establish a belief that the Mormons intended, in case the rumor proved true, to cause the Indians of the station to surprise the expected troops in some mountain pass.

In the Spring of 1856, Councilor GRANT used the following piece of profanity while speaking, from the Tabernacle stand, of the conduct of certain Gentiles, whose heads he threatened to pickle in Great Salt Lake, if they did not behave better:

"Yes, these are the men who threaten to send United States troops here. D—n the troops to h—ll and d—n! We don't care a d—n for them! If they are like the specimens we've had here, the sooner we meet them the better. Give me a bowie knife and pistol and I will whip a regiment of the d—n miserable scoundrels myself."

This would seem to be the raving of a confirmed lunatic; but converse with the speaker on every-day matters of life, and one would find a man of good common sense, yet in the light of his religion all else loomed small and dark. A taint upon it was as the bite of a mad dog, and, in this instance, he really frothed at the mouth, and, no doubt, would have bitten as harshly as he barked.

It seems to be the general opinion here, as well as in the States, that the threats of the Mormon leaders will turn out to be mere bluster of words; and that, instead of fighting, they will decamp for Sonora or British America. I, for my part, believe that the Mormons *will* fight. Whatever fanaticism may cling to their religious views, in practical thoughts and actions, they are fully aware of the worthlessness of idle words. I can say that, during my residence among them, the leaders seemed to make it a point of their teachings to have as few words and as much practice as possible, holding mere coiners of the latter at a discount. Why, then, should they go against past practice and precept? By unbacked words they have everything to lose, and nothing to gain in the end. No: the Mormons have closely calculated the character of our Government, with all its strength and resources; but, in calculating their own power and relative defences, enthusiastic fanaticism has stepped in with delusive hopes of mighty miracles to be wrought in favor of "God's chosen people." Men truly urged on by such hopes, never abandon them while they hold an atom of life. Why did the Carson Valley and San Bernardino settlers so speedily abandon their settlements at such sacrifices of wealth? In what part of the world can the Mormons hope to find a more secure retreat, or be in better circumstances for fighting? The one grand earthly hope of their faith is an early return to Jackson County, Mo., and the succeeding downfall of all nations at their beck and nod; this must ever make them at war in word, feeling, thought and deed, with the rest of the world. They all live in hope of being witnesses to such a consummation, and will readily risk their lives to bring it about. It is true, the late copies of the Deseret *News* (the only receptacles of news allowed to reach us) do not contain such strong language as formerly, neither do they indicate any intention to let the troops in. The fact is, the Mormon policy is to avoid meeting the troops, if possible, until Spring, when they will have time to reap their grain before other troops can arrive. In my next letter I shall bring forward several facts that sustain my belief. MAHOMET.

The Utah Army in Comfortable Quarters.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM COL. JOHNSTON.

From the Louisville Courier, Feb. 10.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from Col. A. S. JOHNSTON, Commander of the Utah Expedition, to a member of his family in this city. It is the latest authentic news from the Utah army, and advises us that that the troops are in comfortable quarters and are amply provisioned, although due economy is exercised in serving out rations. The letter is written in a very cheerful spirit, and the views and opinions it expresses will be read with great interest. Col. JOHNSTON seems to think he will have to fight the Mormons before there will be peace.

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, BLACK'S FORK OF GREEN RIVER, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

MY DEAR ——: I have an opportunity of sending you a line, but only time to say a few words, as I have been engaged till the last moment in my public correspondence.

We are still encamped at this place, and will continue until we move in the Spring. The army has abundance of food and clothing, and is well sheltered from cold in *Sibley* tents. With your knowledge of camp-life, you would pronounce our situation one of great comfort. These Sibley tents are tall conical tents, 12 feet high and 20 feet in diameter, open at the top, with a vane to prevent its smoking, which it does not quite do. With a stove, or fire built in the middle, it is a great improvement in the comfort of the soldier, but not as good as a wall-tent with a stove, for an officer.

I said we have abundance, but inasmuch as no one, from the Governor and civil officers to the private soldier, can obtain more than *one* ration, we have nothing *to give* in the way of hospitality, for if I invite my neighbor to dine, he would be no better off than if he staid at home, while I should be damaged by his eating my ration. The regular diner-out would fare badly here. What genius and tact he must be endowed with if he could procure an invitation!

The day before the reduction took place, we gave a dinner to the Governor, Chief Justice, &c., on our surplus in the larder. Since then I do not think we could feed an extra rat at our mess, such is our health and so nicely is the quantity allowed adjusted to the measure of our wants. We, of course, find it irksome here, but time will soon roll round, and we shall find ourselves again in the midst of those we love and admire. Until then we must be patient. We fear our friends will suffer from groundless apprehensions on our account. We have no reason to complain of anything but absence from our families.

Some think the Mormons, when it is necessary to make the issue with them, will submit to the Government. I do not agree with them. I think their fanaticism and villainy will lead them to try one encounter at least; and I think our Government ought to desire it as affording a simple solution of a difficult political question. If they resist, a final settlement would be on the basis of a conquest. We could then dictate to them the terms of adjustment.

BRIGHAM YOUNG wrote to me a few days since sending as a present some 800 pounds of salt, or if preferred, we might buy it for the troops. Knowing they would entertain a fiendish delight in the knowledge that we would starve or freeze, neither of which we intend to do, although we have no salt, I sent it back to him with this message: "That BRIGHAM YOUNG and his associates are in rebellion against the Government; that until they return to their allegiance and obey the laws, I will accept no favor or courtesy from them, nor hold any correspondence with them; that when I advance, the people who remain at their homes or engage only in their private business, will be undisturbed. If I find them arrayed in arms I will attack them wherever I meet them; that if they entertained the delusive hope that the army would retire from the Territory, they had better banish it; that the army will *never* take one step back, &c., &c."

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Yours, &c., A. S. JOHNSTON.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.—Lord BROUGHAM'S son, who is yet a minor, and consequently dependent upon his father for support, has been noted somewhat of late for his attention to a young actress in the French theatre. His father recently wrote the following laconic epistle: "If you do not quit her, I'll stop your allowance." To which the son replied: "If you do not double it, I'll marry her." The son will enjoy a seat in Parliament when he becomes of age.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question in Congress—Matters at the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12, 1858.

The President is not half so confident of his ability to pass the Lecompton Constitution through Congress as he professes to be. His game is one of "brag," to considerable extent. He understands the weakness of poor human nature, and knows that some of the members of the House who tremblingly obeyed his command to support the proposed reference of the subject to the Committee on Territories, the other day, can only be kept "faithful" in their treachery by the assurance that their treason will be successful. Hence, he and his friends, upon every convenient occasion, declare that the matter is all fixed, and that he will have Lecompton through within thirty days. We might well stop to comment on the indignity which the Executive offers to Congress in such a declaration. The *President* will force a State into the Union! The *President* will carry an act of legislation which belongs to the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress! Here is a direct confession that if the legislative branch of the Government is left to itself, it will spurn the base effort to consummate the Lecompton fraud; accompanied by a declaration that Executive influence is determined to step in between the constituencies and their representatives, seduce the latter from their allegiance to the people, and induce them to carry out the behests of a partisan President rather than the popular will.

Where does the Executive get warrant for such proceedings? And how does he expect to accomplish his object? By use of what means does he hope thus to, corrupt the fountain of legislation, stifle the voice of the people, and subvert the principles of Republican government? The history of the contest over the Nebraska bill affords fitting answer. The men by whose treason to freedom that measure was carried have all one by one obtained their price, except in a few instances, where the parties sunk so deeply beneath the wave of popular indignation and contempt that it was cheaper and safer to cheat than to pay them. The same game is now playing openly and aboveboard before our very eyes. Executive influence and favor is at work, offering arguments to the cupidity of members, when those addressed to their partisan sympathies have failed. It is idle to deny the fact, or to call for specific proofs, when Cabinet officers come upon the very floor of Congress at the critical hour to ply their arguments. Such proceedings are as insulting to individuals as they are repugnant to good taste, and the man who will permit the Cabinet officer, through whom he expects favors for himself or friends, thus to approach him is at once in danger of having his honest judgment overborne by influences which, presented in less insidious form, would arouse his suspicions, and provoke his honest indignation.

The "moral conviction" that Executive patronage is being exerted to influence the votes of members upon this Kansas question has become very strong during the present week. I am informed by a gentleman now in Washington that several days ago an Ohio Democrat stated publicly, in his presence, that he had been sent for to come on here and "take care" of Mr. BURNS, of that State, who, he said, was to be induced to vote for Lecompton by the promise that the Marshalship of the Northern District of Ohio should be given to a friend for whom he is well known to have been very anxious to procure it. Nevertheless, Mr. BURNS, until Monday last, had continually proclaimed his undying hostility to the Lecompton scheme. He had met night after night in consultation with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, sharing their confidence and taking part in all their plans. Meantime he stated to one of his colleagues that he (Mr. B.) *could have certain two offices in his District if he would vote right.* I have no idea that Mr. BURNS will deny this fact, or that he has any disposition to do so. The statement does not reflect upon him one tithe as much as it does upon the party making the suggestion *to* him; but in view of the fact thus stated, he must see that his exhibition of "virtuous indignation" yesterday, when it was proposed to investigate this and similar cases, was rather ill-timed and out of place. I do not even mean to charge that he has sold out, and will finally vote for Lecompton upon the terms stated. I do not believe he *will* vote for that swindle when the direct question is presented; but who has he to blame other than himself if those to whom the above facts were known have believed that it was the persistent presentation of such arguments which overcame his repugnance so far as to secure his vote against the proposed investigation into the Kansas frauds? That vote was very nearly a fatal one,—but it was not so unfortunate as would be one in favor of the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution; and when that question is presented, Mr. BURNS will have fitting opportunity to present conclusive evidence that his convictions have not been purchased either by Executive patronage or favor, if he choose so to do.

But what shall we say of an Executive who, according to Mr. BURNS' own statement, has attempted to corrupt him by an offer of patronage, upon condition that he should "vote right?" Will the friends of the President who voted to lay on the table Mr. HOARD'S resolution of inquiry into these and similar facts, say that the charges are not sufficiently specific? What has become of that blood-thirsty "hound" of the House which howls so dismally whenever it gets the least scent of anything like corruption in connection with last Congress? Is it to be understood that the Democratic House has determined upon the policy foreshadowed by its Democratic Speaker in his selection of the Kansas Investigating Committee—that of smothering every effort at investigation, the fruits of which may reflect upon their partisan friends? If not, why was Mr. HOARD'S resolution tabled? If the charges his resolution infers are true, they are far graver than any hitherto the subject of investigation. Heretofore the question involved in Congressional inquisitions has been whether members have accepted pecuniary bribes from outside parties for their votes upon pecuniary measures: but here the charge implied is that the Executive has stepped in with bribes for the purpose of influencing the votes of members upon a great question of principle—an issue of far more vital importance to the country than that involved in the extension of a patent, the granting of a contract, or the purchase of books. No unprejudiced man can reflect upon the subject for five minutes without perceiving that the crime upon which the House based proceedings against certain of its members a year ago was trivial compared with the offence now laid at the door of the Federal Executive. The vast importance of this subject will excuse the length at which I have commented upon it.

A correspondent is not supposed to see with his own eyes every transaction about which he has occasion to write. While, by taking care not to receive information from other than apparently responsible sources, your correspondent has, in almost every instance, avoided necessity for retracting statements contained in his letters, he has always evinced cheerful readiness to make proper atonement if led into error towards any party. Had Mr. WALBRIDGE, of Michigan, inquired of me in relation to the paragraph of which he complains, I should have gone with him at once to one of his fellow members, who narrated the event in my presence, in a public place. As he has chosen a different remedy, and undertaken by the cunning phraseology of his published note to create the impression that the statement had no *foundation* except in your correspondent's imagination, I have only to pronounce his note an undisguised equivocation. I may have misunderstood the name of the member with whom he had the difficulty in the Hall of Representatives: but that he had a difficulty, in which he was subjected to personal indignity, even he will scarcely venture to deny.

Kansas still absorbs everything else with us. It has already swallowed the larger half of the Senate bill for the increase of the Army, and there is little doubt that on Monday next the remainder of that measure will be similarly consigned. If the Administration would give any assurance that the increased force would not be used to oppress the people of Kansas, but only in the suppression of the Mormon rebellion, there would be little difficulty in passing the measure; but without such assurance it is idle to ask it.

I understand that WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, who made the acquaintance of hundreds of your readers during the great Railroad excursion of last June—has been promoted to the responsible position of Master of Transportation in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Besides his acknowledged skill as a railroad man, he is well-known also as a liberal patron of literature and the arts, to the dissemination and popularization of which his leisure hours have been devoted for years past. S.

The Corruption Inquiry—Report of the Select Committee.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Chairman of the Select Committee in relation to the alleged $87,000 Tariff fraud,) said he was sorry to trouble the House again in this way; but his Committee found it difficult to make progress, owing to the contumacy of another witness, and had instructed him to make the following special report:

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the members and officers of the last Congress, growing out of the disbursement of any sum of money by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. or other persons, now report that, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1858, JOHN W. WOLCOTT, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, was called and sworn as a witness, and was examined by said Committee, and, amongst other matters not material to the matter which the Committee now desire to bring to the attention of the House, testified as follows:

Question—Had you any funds placed in your hands belonging to any of the manufacturers in Massachusetts for the purpose of influencing members of Congress upon the passage of the tariff act? *Answer*—I had not.

Q.—Were you ever authorized by any of them to make any promises of future benefits in the event of the passage of that act? A.—I was not.

Q.—Did you, after the close of the last session of Congress, receive from the manufacturers, either in Boston or elsewhere, any funds, money, negotiable accounts, or anything of that sort, to be used in that way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you, at any time during the months of March or April, 1857, receive from Mr. STONE any negotiable securities, or money, or credits of any kind? A.—Never; never for any such purpose as that, either directly or indirectly.

Q.—Did you receive, at any time in the early part of March, a considerable sum of securities for any purpose? A.—Never for any purpose connected with the tariff, either to be paid to members of Congress for the purpose of influencing their action, or to be paid to their agents.

Q.—Nor for their benefit? A.—Nor for their benefit, either directly or indirectly.

Q.—Nor in satisfaction of previous arrangements or promises? A.—Nor in satisfaction of previous arrangements or promises.

Q.—Did you receive any securities at any time during the month of March last to the amount of $30,000 at one time? A.—Not for any purpose of that sort.

Q.—Did you ever for any purpose? A.—Well, that would be a matter of strictly private business. I did not for the purpose of influencing members of Congress or their agents.

Whereupon the witness asked for time to consult counsel in regard to his obligation to answer the question last propounded to him, which was granted.

That on the 11th instant the witness again appeared before the said Committee and submitted the following as his answer to the said question, and peremptorily refused to make any other or further answer thereto:

Q.—Did you receive from the firm of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. some time in March last a sum of securities or money of the amount of $30,000, more or less? A.—I did not in March last, nor at any other time, receive from LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. any money or securities of any amount for the purpose of influencing, or to be used in influencing, directly or indirectly, the action or vote of any member or officer of the present or the last Congress upon the tariff, or any other act or measure considered by Congress, or before it, or contemplated to be before it: nor did I ever pay, or promise to pay, directly or indirectly, any money or pecuniary consideration to any officer or member of any Congress for his vote or services in the passage of, or to influence his action in relation to the tariff or any other law. Nor did I ever give any money or securities to any person for the purpose of being paid to any officer or member of Congress for his vote or influence, directly or indirectly, upon any act under the consideration of Congress; nor have I any knowledge that any such act or thing was done by any other person.

I am advised by my counsel, Messrs. REVERDY JOHNSON and JAMES M. KEITH, whose opinion I have obtained since the question was propounded to me, that the above answer is a full answer to everything which such a question may involve, falling under the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives, touching the inquiry which the Committee were constituted, and could only be constituted, to investigate. And, therefore, acting under the same legal advice, I most respectfully submit that the question in its present form is not of itself *pertinent* to the only inquiry which the House, in this instance, has a legal right to institute. If, acting under such a power, a Committee or the House can compel a witness to answer such a question as this, except by saying that he did not use at all, directly or indirectly, any money coming from any quarter to influence, directly or indirectly, the action or vote of any member of Congress, and that he has never paid any money to any one for such a purpose, and has no knowledge that any money was used for that purpose, or any other illegal purpose regarding Congress or its officers, I respectfully submit that it gives to the Committee or the House the right to inquire into my private business and social relations; which, except so far as they may tend to prove the alleged improper influencing of members of Congress in some official duty, is as much beyond the jurisdiction of the House, and of course of the Committee, as it would be beyond their power to investigate the private business and social relations of any other citizen, without such a charge or implication of corruption or attempt to corrupt Congress or any of its members having been made.

J. W. WOLCOTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1858.

Your Committee, having heretofore had evidence that the firm of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. had, early in March, 1857, paid to the said JOHN W. WOLCOTT the sum of $58,000 in two payments, one of $33,000 and the other of $25,000, which constituted a part of the charges of $87,000 which appeared from the books of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co to have been expended in procuring the passage of the tariff of 1857, believe it very material and important to the elucidation of the matter referred to them to know from Mr. WOLCOTT whether he admits the receipt of any such sum, and, if so, how it was expended, that the House and the country may judge whether it was designed to influence the legislation of Congress or not. Your Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker be and he is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House commanding him to arrest the said JOHN W. WOLCOTT, wheresoever he may be found, and have his body at the bar of the House forthwith, to answer as for a contempt in refusing to answer a proper and competent question propounded to him by a Select Committee of this House, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the House upon said Committee.

Salaries of Judges.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication from Albany in this morning's *Herald* betrays gross ignorance or stupidity, thus: It affirms that the bill referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion, proposes to add $1,000 to the salaries of the Judges, in addition to the $3,500 now allowed. This is an entire mistake.

By the act of 1857, all Judges *thereafter* appointed or elected were to receive $3,500, while the old Judges receive but $2,500. So that these officers, sitting side by side, and both of the same grade, are paid, one set $3,500 and the other $2,500. To remove this inequality, the new bill proposed to pay the old Judges, and not the new, their traveling and other expenses.

The only question referred to the Attorney-General was whether the bill was constitutional. The question was answered in the affirmative, and the answer was clearly correct.

The position taken by the TIMES as to the inadequacy of present salaries to command the services of competent Judges is sanctioned by the intelligent and liberal citizens of the State. It is quite desirable that the correspondents, even of the decayed old *Herald*, should have some brains located above the belt. Yours, FAIR PLAY.

NEWS FROM CUBA AND MEXICO.

Arrival of the Philadelphia—Santa Anna's Forthcoming Biography—Cuban Views of Comonfort's Flight—The Wabash at Havana—Destructive Fire—Two Murderers Garroted—Later from Porto Rico.

The United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, G. HARRISON, from New-Orleans on the 5th and Havana the 8th inst., with mails and passengers to M. O. ROBERTS, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Left at Havana United States frigate *Wabash*; all well on board. She was received with the greatest attention by the authorities.

The Opera troupe of MAX MARETZEK will perform another season, at the urgent solicitation of the lovers of operatic drama.

Stock of Sugars, 64,000 boxes—prices as last advised. Exchange on London 13@14¼ premium; New-York, 1@2½; New-Orleans. 4. The health of Havana is again good.

We receive advices from Porto Rico, by way of Havana, to the 30th of January. The *Boletin Mercantil* says that the custom duties of the island amounted to $1,309,323 in 1857, against $1,183,198 in 1856—an increase, which in the face of the recent commercial crisis, is worthy of note.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

You will have published, ere this, SANTA ANNA'S manifesto, denying that he had any hand whatever in making peace with the American Government. You will have noticed that he concludes by openly confessing his being actively engaged at present in attempts to overthrow the existing Government of Mexico. This confession is in direct contradiction to his previous manifesto, in which he denied that he had taken any part whatever in the politics of his unfortunate country. It is reported here that he will shortly publish his autobiography, in which he will embody the secret history of all the late revolutions and counter-revolutions in which he has played an active part.

The Spanish squadron at last accounts was cruising between Havana and Matanzas, and unless something unusual has turned up, has not gone to Vera Cruz. The late events at Mexico will change materially the Spanish tactics in this quarter. The fall and inglorious retreat of COMONFORT have fully prepared the road for SANTA ANNA, without the aid of foreign fleets and troops; at least so the intelligent Spaniards think here. The papers here have kept a profound silence about COMONFORT'S fall—a sufficient reason to believe that it is considered favorable to the settlement of the Spanish claims, and to the future plans of Rome and the European monarchies. The rest of the Spanish fleet is here, preparing for sea. The total number of serviceable vessels is *thirty-three*—quite a formidable number for Mexico.

The United States frigate *Wabash* is now in port; officers and crew all well. The Commodore was visited by Generals MANZANO and ECHEVERRIA, as representatives of the Captain-General, who is prohibited by royal orders from visiting foreign vessels of war. They were received with all the honors due their rank, and retired apparently delighted with the *Wabash* and her officers. The Spanish Admiral also visited the ship thoroughly. This is the first time that such high honors as the Captain-General's deputies' visit have ever been conferred on a Yankee Commodore, and therefore it can only be attributed to Commodore PAULDING'S breaking up the nest of "modern pirates" assembled at Greytown. Last Saturday the Commodore dined with CONCHA, and I presume he was treated with all the courtesy for which General CONCHA is highly distinguished. Crowds of our citizens and the strangers residing amongst us attended Divine service on Sunday last on board the *Wabash*. To those who have been separated from home a long time, the day was one of real pleasure—to hear again the prayers and impressive service of the Episcopal Church.

In my last I neglected to mention the severe fire that broke out shortly after the *Cahawba* arrived here from New-Orleans. Eighteen houses were burnt to the ground. The fire broke out in Mr. LAMBDEN'S model house attached to the foundry and saw-mill. The north wind blew the flames in an opposite direction from the foundry, and owing to this Mr. L.'s loss will not be so great, he only losing the wooden models for which others have paid. The firemen and detachments of troops were on the spot early and worked very well. Some eighteen or twenty were more or less seriously injured and had to be removed on biers. One of the greatest dangers that befall our firemen is the *tetanus* so prevalent in this country, caused by over-exertion and a sudden check of the perspiration.

On Monday morning last two murderers were garroted. Both of them were quite young, but were old offenders. The second one was so affected on approaching the scaffold where sat his lifeles companion that he could hardly ascend the steps of the garrote. Both died repentant. On the night of the fire another dreadful murder was committed outside the walls, in which two citizens were severely wounded in attempting to arrest the assassin. The robbers have become so bold of late that pious folks are beginning to pray for another Saint TACON to regenerate our morals.

The opera season closes to-night with the "Traviata." Both *prima donnas* have had their benefits, which proved to them triumphs; not that they so much deserve the compliment, but purely from the partisan spirit that prevails in the Havana public. Crowns, wreaths of flowers, *bouquets*, doves, canaries, and handsome souvenirs, were showered on both. MAX intended to open another *abono*, but the *artistes* being at loggerheads, he had to desist. The company will leave for Charleston, per *Isabel* of the 10th. The health of the city continues perfectly satisfactory, and strangers need not fear to pay us their annual visit.

FROM MEXICO.

Comonfort's Flight—How Zuloaga was Elected President—Complete Anarchy.

We translate the following from the Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 6th inst. The intelligence was brought by the Spanish steamer *Mexico*, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 31st ult.:

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1858.

The news from this unfortunate country—victim of anarchy and bad passions—is terrible. As soon as the different States pronounced against the plan of Tacubaya, Señor COMONFORT began to hesitate. Gen. ZULOAGA, with his brigade, then formed a new plan, and, disavowing the old one, proclaimed himself Dictator. COMONFORT, therefore, to defend himself, was obliged to make an alliance with the *Puros*. But, always irresolute, and distrusted by everybody, his enemies obtained the most complete victory in the Capital, and are now established there as the Conservative Party. ZULOAGA immediately created a Council, composed of men of the same political faith as himself, and they in turn elected him President.

Señor COMONFORT fled, and yesterday it was reported here that he had embarked on board the Spanish war-vessel *Francisco de Asis*. (A telegram from New-Orleans, as our readers know, has already announced the arrival of the Ex-Dictator in that city.)

The State of Vera Cruz and this city, its capital, are tranquil since the former allied itself with Oajaca and Puebla. The City of Puebla is, without doubt, in the hands of the Conservadores; and the capital of Oajaca was attacked by MONEÑO and COBOS, who, it is said, were repulsed by the National Guard.

What will be the result? Is the party in the capital of the Republic sufficiently strong to triumph over the Governments of the different States which, as a general rule, are opposed to the political tenets of the Conservadores? We shall see.

A gentlemen presented a lace collar to the object of his adoration, and, in a jocular way said:

"Do not let any one else rumple it."

"No, my dear," said the lady, "I will take it off."

A young stock-broker, having married a fat old widow, with £100,000, says it was not his wife's face that attracted him so much as the figure.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—TUESDAY, Feb. 16. SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 27, 29, 415, 553, 263, 181, 478, 1254, 426, 429, 430, 434, 435, 567, 574, 40, 472, 504, 177, 288, 432, 447, 204, 143, 470, 471, 75, 360, 361, 194, 493, 546, 573, 574, 575, 581, 582, 584, 585, 513.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 67, 74, 79, 165, 134, 126.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part J.*—Nos. 451, 452, 454, 456, 459, 354, 460, 461, 464, 468, 469, 2436, 1052. *Part 2.*—Nos. 422, 425, 438, 440, 445, 1060, 308, 423, 381, 467, 439, 1043.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

John Webster vs. *The ship Connecticut.*—This was an action to recover about $670 for the hire of water casks alleged to have been furnished to the ship. The libelant, who is a cooper in Liverpool, supplied the casks to the ship in that port for the use of passengers, at the request of the master of the vessel in April, 1853—the master promising to pay certain hire for the casks and a certain sum for each cask that was not returned. The master never performed his agreement, and the libelant seeks to hold the ship liable as well for the value of the casks that were not returned as for the hire of the others.

Held by the Court—That the libelant must show that he had a right to charge the ship for the supplies when they were furnished, and that he did so charge her.

That in order to charge a ship for supplies, it must appear that the supplies were necessary to the ship, and that they could be obtained only on the credit of the vessel.

That the libelant fails to show this latter fact, nor does he show that he did furnish them on the credit of the ship, rather than on the credit of the master or owners.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant—Mr. Cutting; for claimants—Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Orrin Terry vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—It will be remembered that the plaintiff moved, at the Special Term, before Mr. Justice DAVIES, for a perpetual injunction restraining the City from leasing to the Roman Catholic Asylum certain lands in the upper part of the City. Judge DAVIES declined granting the injunction, on the ground that, if the lease were illegal, it could result in no injury to the City, as the land at any time could be restored, with all the improvements thereon. The plaintiff appealed, and the matter was argued at the General Term yesterday. No decision was rendered.

The cases of the 500 discharged policemen against the Metropolitan Police Board was set down for Wednesday.

THE CASE OF ROGERS, MURDERER OF SWANSTON.

The People, respondents vs. *James Rogers, appellant.*—It will be remembered that the defendant is under sentence of death for the murder of Mr. Swanston. A writ of error was obtained and the case was argued before the General Term yesterday.

The points upon which a new trial is demanded, are 1. For various errors in admitting testimony. 2. Error in the charge; claiming that the prisoner was intoxicated when the deed was done and therefore the crime at most could be but manslaughter. 3. That the evidence was that it was a mutual combat, and the mortal blow was struck in the heat of passion without any premeditated design, and therefore the crime could be merely manslaughter. No decision was rendered.

SPECIAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

John A. Tarrant et al. vs. *Wm. S. Reynard.*—Defendant must be enjoined from the use of the name of Tarrant.

Henry L. Hewlett vs. *G. A. Seixas.*—Motion denied.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

William L. Lilliendahl vs. *Baptist E. Wehner.*—Motion for resettlement of the case denied.

Adolphus D. Hoyt vs. *Elizabeth West Hoyt.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Jacob Osborn et al. vs. *Seymour L. Judd.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Wm. H. Lililston vs. *Geo. W. Stanly.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Joseph W. Corlies et al. vs. *Alpheus Morse et al.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

John D. W. Hook et als. vs. *James Henderson.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Catharine Lent et al. vs. *James Reid et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Thomas L. Rushmore vs. *Anson Fuller.*—Defendants can make the motion to vacate the attachment. There is no need of an order for that purpose to be heard on the motion.

Robert W. Chubbuck vs. *Reuben F. Perry.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Selah Squires vs. *American Oil Manufacturing Company.*—Reference to George W. Parker.

William Bryce et al. vs. *Richard Whipple et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Charles Glose vs. *Silas C. Morse et al.*—Motion to change venue denied, on plaintiff's executing the within stipulation without costs.

Samuel Brown vs. *John Bichn.*—Motion granted with $7 costs.

Charles Glose vs. *Paul Finster.*—Motion denied on the execution of the within stipulation, without costs to either party.

Benjamin Poland vs. *John H. Fowler et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

The Broadway Bank vs. *Wm. C. Talmadge et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Jacob Evans et al. vs. *Reynolds Gilman.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 15, 1858—5 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday: 74 bbls. Ashes, 1,398 bbls. Flour, 17,400 bushels Corn, 691 bags Oats, 927 bags Malt, 3,000 bags Feed, 127 bbls. Beef, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—About 80 bbls. have been disposed of, at $6 12½@$6 25, mainly at $6 25, for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS & SHOES—The demand is still quite moderate, and as holders appear rather more eager to sell, there is less regularity in prices. No remarkable change, however, has transpired since our last. The Boston market presents no new feature during the past week. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "We notice a fair number of buyers here from all the principal places South and West, but they continue to purchase moderately, many of them not more than half as much as last year, while some even fall short of this mark. Prices of goods are unsettled, as holders are still anxious to realize, and continue to sell goods at comparatively low figures. Our stock is small for the season, but there is a good assortment of all desirable kinds, and unless the demand should increase more than is now anticipated before the season closes, the supplies will be ample. Manufacturers are determined to turn out as few goods as possible, as the prices realized do not now pay cost, and the quantity of goods manufactured must be very light for some months. Among the exports of the week we notice 2,071 cases by the *Stag Hound* to San Francisco, and from New-York the shipments have been 49 cases."

The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the the week, cases	6,068	4,174
Since Jan. 1	20,074	26,106
Total	26,142	30,280

COFFEE—Rio is actively sought after at strengthening prices, while the supply is diminishing, and many holders are not disposed to sell, at present. 2,300 bags have been purchased since our last at 10c. @11c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are in light supply and moderately inquired for at prices within our revised range: Java at 16½c.@17c.; Maracaibo at 10½c.@13c.; Rio at 8¾c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9c.@9¼c.; and St. Domingo at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore, last week, there were no arrivals of Rio Coffee,—the sales of which amounted to 11,000 bags, from first and second hands, at from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.,—reducing the stock of Rio in first hands on Saturday to 28,000 bags, very little of which holders were offering for sale, as they looked for advanced rates.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at about previous quotations, sales having transpired of about 1,500 bales, including Middling at 12c.@12¾c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Feb. 8.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	933,679
Total	941,498
Exported to date	575,432
Stock on hand not cleared, Feb. 8, 1858	371,066

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour exhibits no important change, the market opening with considerable firmness for desirable brands, which are less abundant, and are in fair demand. Common grades are less sought after, and are rather heavy. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 15@ 4 30
Extra State	4 25@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 530 bbls. superfine to fair extra at $4 20@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last comprise 700 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$8 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive and languid, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is attracting more attention at steady prices. Sales 9,500 bushels, including ordinary White Canadian at $1 18; Red Western, ordinary to fair, at $1@$1 05; good White Western at $1 30; and Prime White Southern at $1 38 ₱ bushel Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. A lot of old mixed Western, in store, was purchased at 67c. ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. Oats are inactive and languid, at 44c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@41c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

California Wheat Crop Statistics.

	1856.	1857.
Total crop, bushels	3,979,032	3,143,424

HAY—Sales here, 650 bales North River at 65c.@90., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, 1,100 North River were received and sold at 90c.@93c. ₱ cwt. In Savannah, some Northern from wharf brought 80c. ₱ cwt. No Eastern arrived. In New-Orleans, on the 6th inst., New-York Bale Hay was sold at $15 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Are less freely sought after, but are quoted firm. Stock in first hands, to-day, 274,604, against 1,600 same time in 1857, and 65,146 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is still limited at, however, steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c., crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet at former quotations.

LEAD—Is in request, including Spanish Pig at $5 50@$5 65 ₱ 100 lbs. Bar, 6c., 2 ₱ cent. off for cash; Sheet and Pipe, 6c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is quiet, but, in view of the improvement in hides, holders manifest more confidence. Mr. H. D. HALL, broker, states that "the downward tendency of last week was checked by the unexpected firmness and an advancee in the raw material. The market, though not materially higher, is much firmer, and prices are more steady. The trade have become convinced that the price of Leather will have but little influence on the raw material, and a decided improvement both in prices and the demand, may soon be expected. Oak Leather has been languid during the week, with moderate receipts and very light sales the stock has increased. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good fight, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 25c.@26c. Oak light, Southern, 18c.@20c.; Oak, heavy, for band-ing, 25½c.@27c.; Oak Spanish, all weights, 25c.@26½c.; Oak, Crop, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., light, 19½c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., heavy, 19½c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., light, 16¾c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, middle, 17½c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, heavy, 17c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 14c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 9c.@11c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 20c.@20½c. ₱ lb., 6 months."

LIME—Rockland, 65c.@68c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate, at previous prices. New-Orleans, 27c.@29c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 19c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican* of the 12th says: "There has been some improvement in the inquiry for Sawed Lumber, since our last report. We hear of an order from St. John, and another for the West Indies. There are some transactions on European account. Resawed, $14@$16; Rough Edge, $12@$14, and for assorted cargoes of Scantling, Boards, &c., $13. Under an active inquiry prices of Timber are a little better for shipping qualities, and an advance of $1 ₱ M., could be obtained over last week's rates. In Mill Timber there has not been so much improvement, though prices are firm, and a good inquiry exists. It has been arriving quite freely from the Canochee, Oconee and Savannah Rivers, but has met with ready sale. We quote Mill Timber at $5@$7; Shipping Timber at $8@$13. The exports of Timber and Lumber during the week are the heaviest of the season, amounting to 1,364,697 feet."

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are in moderate demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,150 bbls. Turpentine at 47c.@47½c., chiefly at 47c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb. 12.—Turpentine—Sales of 2,100 bbls. at $2 60 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits—Sales 900 bbls. at 41¾c.@42c. Resin—Sales of 600 bbls. common at $1 ₱ bbl. of 310 lbs. Tar—Sales of 220 bbls. at $1 50 ₱ bbl., an advance of 10c. ₱ bbl. since last sales.

OIL—Linseed continues pretty brisk and buoyant at 57c.@58c., cash, ₱ gallon. Other descriptions are quiet at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at firmer prices. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 50 for Mess; and $13@$13 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and buoyant, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request at full prices, including long Middle, ribbed, to arrive, at 8½c. ₱ lb. Lard in demand, at strengthening rates. The transactions since our last embrace 340 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10c., ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and buoyant, the transactions since our last consist of 260 bbls., in lots, at $11@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $13 75@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs. at $3 25@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 4,172 tcs. clean, and 47,-C00 bushels rough; the sales included all the clean received, at prices ranging from $2 75@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs., showing an advance of 5c.@25c. ₱ lb., and 15,000 bales rough at 72c.@80c. ₱ bushel; exports, 3,683 tcs. clean, (including 1,818 tcs. to New-York,) leaving on shipboard, not cleared, 5,076 tcs. In Savannah, during the week, there were received, 283 tcs. clean, and 34,137 bushels rough; sold, 1,050 tcs. clean, at $2 62½@$3 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.; exported, 1,046 tcs. clean, including 645 tcs. to New-York.

SKINS—Are quiet at our quotations: Deer, 28c.@30c. for San Juan, Sisal, and Vera Cruz; 25c.@28c. for Bolivar, Barcelona, and Porto Cabello; 21c.@27c. for Chagres; 18c.@20c. for Missouri; 13c.@16c. for Florida; and 12c.@15c. for Texas and Arkansas ₱ lb. Goat, 40c.@45c. for Buenos Ayres; 50c.@55c. for Curacoa, No. 1, and 30c.@35c. for do. No. 2, cash; 31c.@36c. for Tampico, and 32c.@34c. for Vera Cruz, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported since our last of 250 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 5¾c.@6¾c., and do. Clarified at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime, at 11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c., mainly at 22½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market has been very quiet for all kinds during the past week. The demand has been less active, and buyers have manifested very little disposition to purchase, unless at reduced prices. The receipts have been limited, but holders have exhibited more eagerness to secure customers, especially such as came prepared to pay cash for what they required. These were offered very favorable terms, but they were not induced to make any large purchases. The sales have been confined to about 25,000 lbs. domestic fleece, half to full blood Merino, at from 30c.@36c.; small lots of domestic pulled, at from 20c.@30c. for No. 1 to Extra, and 75 bales fine California unwashed at 28c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia, during the week, a rather better inquiry has prevailed from manufacturers, but at prices below the views of holders, who were hardly as firm in their views, and buyers, if anything, have the advantage, the sales being confined to some 40,000@50,000 lbs., at 34c @48c. for fleece, and 28c @32c. for pulled, ₱ lb. In Baltimore no important movements transpired.

In Boston, during the week, Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool was in fair demand, at steady prices. The sales of the week have been 11,000 lbs., at full rates for the different grades. There have also been sales of 135 bales Texas, and 60,000 lbs. Shoddy, on private terms. In foreign Wool the transactions comprised 24,000 lbs. Cape, 212 bales Mediterranean and South American, and 350 bales Valparaiso, at prices within the previously quoted range.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate, within our range. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5 32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb. Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Wheat Crop in Canada.

The Toronto *Globe* says: "The extraordinary mildness of the Winter thus far has deprived the wheat fields of their usual covering of snow, and exposed the plant to great dangers from the alternate freezing and thawing of the surface. We noticed yesterday that the frost of the previous night, which was more severe than usual, had given to the wheat fields a color quite different from that of a few days ago. Winter wheat in Canada is always a surer and a better crop when it has a good covering of snow. We fear, from present appearances, that next year's crop will prove a short one. With low prices and a short crop, the chances for improvement in our financial affairs are not so encouraging as they might be. A change in the weather for the remainder of the Winter, which would supply the needful protection at the most critical season, might still give assurance of a fair return at harvest; but this is a boon we can only hope for. It is a remedy we must leave to a higher power to apply."

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM OR SUITE OF Rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms moderate; house first-class and very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Apply at No 211 West 31st st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND Bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen,

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman, in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Location 15 to 20 minutes from Wall-st Ferry. Terms must be moderate. Address B., box No. 912 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes board in a strictly private family, with a single room, gas, conveniences for fire, &c. Location near Broadway below 20th-st. Address, stating terms, location, &c., M. Y., Box No. 1,971 Post-Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR TWO GENtlemen and their wives in a strictly private family where no other boarders are taken. The best of references will be given and required; location above 14th st. and between 4th and 7th avs.; dinners at 6; boarding-house people please not answer. Address, for three days, box No. 4,646 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

892 BROADWAY—BETWEEN TWELFTH AND 13th sts.; to let several handsomely furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen, with or without full or partial board. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS in a first class boarding-house, for two persons. References given and required. Address C. D. C., *Times* Office, for three days.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS,
FOR THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS.

It being the order of the day to offer great bargains, HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av., determined not to be outdone, and knowing that they can sell lower than any other dealers, now offer their stock of splendid instruments at a

LARGE REDUCTION FOR CASH,

on all sales made within the above specified time. Persons wishing FINE CARVED PIANOS WITH PEARL KEYS, &c., will be able now to get them as low as one with plain case in ordinary times, and will find it greatly to their advantage to deal with the manufacturers direct.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEP-ING will sell a Piano which cost $750 for $375, including rich Stool, in brocade satin. Description, viz.: All round corners, back exactly like the front, beautiful bevel top, double carved legs; with pears, grapes, &c.; massive fluted moulding of solid rosewood, all round; costly scalloped pearl keys, most elaborately inlaid with artistic work of vases of plenty, fountains, bouquets, and full, rich plate, superb rosewood case entire; semi grand action; made and finished in the best manner by one of the most celebrated City makers, and fully guaranteed for two years; three months in use, and perfect, and well worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano, and unexcelled tone and power. Apply at No. 67½ 6th av., near the Crystal Palace, for three days, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash customer, and boxed if necessary.

A COSTLY CARVED SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte for sale, richly inlaid, diagonal bar and reel brace, French grand action, harp pedal, full round corners, triple carved all round; one of the richest toned pianos ever offered for sale; celebrated makers; fully warranted for two years; can be fully tested, and is in perfect order, having been used a very short time. Price $250 cash. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Catharine or Fulton Ferry, for three days.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, elegant case, fine brilliant tone, metallic frame, made by a superior maker, and warranted; cost $450; has been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 55 Bedford st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISpensable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalisation papers. Also Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Sole Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman

The public are respectfully informed that the second and last season will commence on

MONDAY, FEB. 22,

Several interesting engagements have been made in addition to the artists who have been so favorably received during the Fall and Winter season.

A full programme will be duly published.

The repertoire will consist of the principal operas already produced, to which has been added during the absence of the Company) Rossini's OTELLO, ERNANI, and a new and complete cast

Rossini's ITALIANA IN ALGERI, which created such a marked sensation on its first production, will likewise be given.

Over one hundred persons are now employed in getting up MEYERBEER'S HUGUENOTS, which will be introduced in extraordinary style on or about March 15.

The season will close towards the close of March with Mr. W. H. FRY'S LEONORA, which will be produced in a style worthy of the occasion, as being the first grand Opera by an American composer given at the Academy of Music.

During the present season

CARL FORMES

will play his farewell engagement, as he will leave America in April to return to the company of the Royal Italian Opera, in London.

Opera Matinées. Cheap Opera Nights, Oratorios and Sacred Sunday performances will be given as formerly; and no pains nor labor will be spared on the part of the Director to bring this great season to a brilliant close.

MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock,
First night of the farewell engagement of
CARL FORMES,
First appearance this season of the popular tenor,
SIGNOR TIBERINI.
Only night of Bellini's opera of
I PURITANI.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE,
TIBERINI, CARL FORMES, GASSIER,
who will appear for the last time in his great rôle of Georgio.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1½ o'clock.
Price of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

OPERA MATINEE,
on which occasion will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera (now performing in Paris with great success) of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,
which created such a marked sensation at its first representation at the Academy of Music.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
SIEDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Admission.....Fifty cents

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with numerously expressed wishes, seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinees at an extra charge of 25 cents.

The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinees.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Director begs to announce that subscriptions will be received for the first six nights.

TERMS OF A SUBSCRIPTION TICKET for the first six nights, including a check for a RESERVED SEAT, EIGHT DOLLARS.

Every subscriber will receive as a premium
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO TWO OPERA MATINEES.

The operas to be produced during the six nights and two Matinées will be—I PURITANI, ROBERT LE DIABLE, DON GIOVANNI, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with a new cast; ERNANI, with a new cast; THE ITALIANA IN ALGERI, LA TRAVIATA, unless prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the director.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS

will exclusively be sold on Thursday, Feb. 18, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Friday, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at the office of the Academy, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR PURITANI

will commence on Friday noon (Feb. 19) precisely, at all the three ticket offices.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MATINEE
("L'Italiana in Algeri")

will commence on Monday, Feb. 22, at all the three ticket offices.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S
GRAND CONCERT,
At Mozart Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858,
ASSISTED BY
Mr. HENRY COOPER, the celebrated English Violinist.
Mr. APTOMMAS, Harpist.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE,
Late Baritone of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company.
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
PROGAMME:
PART I.

1—Fantasia Brilliante, pour Violin and Piano, from "Guillaume Tell," Mr. H. COOPER and Mr. GEO. F BRISTOW.....Beriot and Osborne
2—Rondo, "Cenerentola." Miss H. ANDEM.....Rossini
3—Romanza, "Spirito Gentil," Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.....Donizetti
4—Solo, Harp, "Oberon Fantasia," Mr. APTOMMAS.....
5—Mono Cant, "Eliza," Mr. CHAS A. GUILMETTE.....Goldbeck
6—"Fantasia Ecossais," Mr. H. COOPER.....Cooper
7—Grand Duet, "I Masnadieri," Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. G. SIMPSON.....Verdi
PART II.

1—"The Enigma Solved," Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE.....
2—"Erinnerung," (Recollection,) with Violin Obligato, Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. H. COOPER.....Baerwoef
3—Solo, Harp, "Spring," Mr. APTOMMAS.....
4—Buffo Duet, "l'Elisere d'Amore," Miss H. ANDEM and Mr. C. A GUILMETTE.....Donizetti
5—Scotch Song, "Kelvin Grove," Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.....
6—Swiss Song. (By desire.) Miss H. ANDEM.....Eckert
Conductor.....GEORGE F BRISTOW

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the principal Music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert.

MISS C. A. DINGLEY'S CONCERT,
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858,
Miss C. A. DINGLEY will be assisted by
Miss HAWLEY, Mr. PERRING,
Mr. MACCONKEY, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Pianist,
And a select chorus
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1—Chorus—O, hail us ye Free.....Verdi.
2—Romanza—Una, furtiva Lagrima.....Donizetti.
Mr. PERKING.
3—Aria—Ah! mon fils!.....Meyerbeer.
Miss HAWLEY.
4—Piano-Forte Solo—Andante, Cantabile and Agitato.....Mendelssohn.
G. W. MORGAN.
5—Aria—O, Mio Fernando..."La Favorita."..Donizetti.
Miss DINGLEY.
6—Song—The Last Man.....Calicott.
Mr. MACCONKEY.
7—Duett—Holy Mother.....Wallace.
Miss DINGLEY and Miss HAWLEY.
PART SECOND.

1—Solo and Chorus—My Weary Soul.....Rossini.
Solo by Miss DINGLEY.
2—Duett—Si; La Stanchezza.....Verdi.
Miss DINGLEY and Mr. PERRING.
3—Aria—Eleonora.....Donizetti.
Miss HAWLEY.
4—Song—Star of Love.....Wallace.
Mr. PERRING.
5—Ballad—Within a mile.....Scotch.
Miss DINGLEY.
Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858,
The beautiful Comedietta of a
MODEL OF A WIFE.
Bonnefoi.....Mr. Wheatleigh | Stump.....Mr. Martin.
After which the favorite two-act Comic Drama of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD
Martha Gibbs, the Factory Girl.....Miss Laura Keene
Toby Twinkle.....Mr. Jefferson
Stephen Plum.....Mr. Jordan
Jasper Plum.....Mr. Burnett
After which
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 16, and each evening, also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the great novelty
GULLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS.
M. BIHIN,
THE LANCIERS QUADRILLE.
Day performances commence at 2 P. M.; open at 1½.
Evening performances commence at 7½ P. M.; open at 6½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
BOREAS.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
THE GALLEY SLAVES.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16,
Will be acted the Play of
THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.
To be followed by the Comedy entitled
ESMERALDA.
To conclude with the farce
OUR SALLIE.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE of that illimitably successful American drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; with MR. H. WATKINS in the character of JOCKO; MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL. In addition to which, LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD, in the touching petite drama, entitled THE DEATH OF EVA, besides the sterling assistance of her gifted parents, MR. and MRS. G. C. HOWARD, this being the initial movement of an enterprising arrangement to render the entertainments of EVERY AFTERNOON EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE at this establishment. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, THE PIONEER PATRIOT; the characters in it being ably represented. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DEATH OF EVA. Eva, Little Cordelia Howard; St. Clair, Mr. G. C Howard; Topsy, Mrs. G. C. Howard. A Dance by Mlle. SALOME, and THE TRUTH'S A LIE. SPECIAL NOTICE—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Hereafter, Families, Citizens, and Strangers may feel assured that, on whatever day they may choose to visit the Museum, they CANNOT COME AMISS. They will find SUPERIOR PERFORMANCES on each day and EVERY AFTERNOON, as well as on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and also on EVERY EVENING, A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
MECHANICS' HALL, 472 BROADWAY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858.
The Two Great Ethiopian Comedians as Character Delineators, EPH. HORN and BILLY WHITLOCK, also the Learned Elephant TIPPOO SULTAUBO will appear.
WEDNESDAY—BISHOP BUCKLEY'S TESTIMONIAL.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
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BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.—THE TWELFTH Annual Ball of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, will be given at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. Tickets $4, to admit a gentleman and ladies, may be obtained at the Grand Secretary's office, No. 136 Canal-st., at the principal music stores and hotels, at the door on the evening of the Ball, and of the following Committee: Lewis Feuchtwanger, Vincent W. Bate, William Rockwell, James Herring, M. J. Weeks.

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No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented by Mr. SEWARD from the New-York Commissioners of Emigration, complaining of the abuse of women by the officers of emigrant ships. Mr. SEWARD gave notice that he should introduce a bill on the subject. Resolutions were presented from the Texas Legislature, praying for the immediate investigation of the charges against Judge WATROUS. The Indiana contested election case was then considered until the adjournment, without any definite action. In the House, Mr. WOLCOTT, the witness in the tariff case, appeared with a very lengthy written statement, in which he disclaimed any intention to contemn the authority of the House, but still refused to answer in accordance with the wishes of the Committee. The Chairman, Mr. STANTON, then offered a resolution declaring that WOLCOTT had failed to answer satisfactorily, and ordering him to be committed to jail, and to be kept tn close custody until he is willing to answer all legal and proper questions. After an ineffectual motion to table the whole subject, the resolution was passed by 133 to 55. The Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain.

The State Senate yesterday did not meet until 3 o'clock P. M., and did nothing of special importance. Attorney-General TREMAINE has sent in his opinion on the twelfth section of the Metropolitan Police law, in accordance with the request of the Senate, in which he comes to the conclusion that there is nothing in it inconsistent with the appointment of members of the old police force, unless they have been removed for cause according to the provisions of the seventh section, which sets forth the necessary qualifications necessary to membership. The Bank Superintendent sent in to the Assembly a list of the Banks of the State that have withdrawn their securities from the Bank Department below the amount provided by law, under the decision of Judge HARRIS. The amount withdrawn between Sept. 30, 1857, and Jan. 1, 1858, is $3,274,708 42, and the amount deposited in same time $342,148.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the steamship *Philadelphia* we have received later intelligence from Havana. The *Wabash* was at that port when the *Philadelphia* left, and her officers had been hospitably received by the local authorities. Nothing of special interest had taken place on the island since last advices. The Havana papers give some details of the Mexican news which has been already received here by telegraph from New-Orleans. They are silent on the subject and offer no editorial comment, but our correspondent gives it as the prevailing opinion of well informed Cubans that SANTA ANNA will soon leave his retreat in New-Granada and set sail for Vera Cruz. He has, certainly, chances, in the present disorganized condition of the Mexican Republic, that may not occur again in an ordinary life-time.

We print this morning, a letter from Sacramento, giving a historical review of the Mormon discontent from its origin down to the present time. The letter merits special attention, as our correspondent was, for many years, a resident of Salt Lake City, and only left it when the Gentile population were driven out. Our correspondent believes that unwise and ill-judged appointments by the Federal Government first excited BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers to rebel; and that to the excesses committed by Col. STEPTOE'S command, when quartered in Salt Lake City during the Winter of 1854 and 1855, are to be attributed the present hostile attitude of the Mormons, and their determination to allow no more troops to dwell among them. Our correspondent, it will be seen, thinks that the Mormons, if driven to it, will oppose by force of arms the further advance of the United States troops, but that in the Summer they will migrate, either to Soeora, or northward towards the British possessions.

A perpetual injunction was yesterday granted against the Bay State Mills Corporation, and a dissolution of the company ordered, by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The Mayor sent a Message to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, vetoing the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for an alteration of the City Charter, by which each member of the Common Council should receive a salary of $1,000 per annum. He also sent a Message recommending that negotiations be entered into with the Postmaster-General for the erection of a building on the unoccupied ground on Chambers-street, in the rear of the City Hall. A resolution was adopted, authorizing him to open negotiations and report the same to the Common Council. A report was received and a resolution adopted, referring the item of $11,350 asked for by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to pay the fees of counsel for defending the law, to the Board of Supervisors. The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported a joint report of a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which was adopted, after slight amendment.

The two officers dispatched by the Mayor to Richmond, Va., to take in custody MASON THOMAS, charged with kidnapping a colored man named GEORGE ANDERSON, returned, yesterday morning, with their prisoner and ANDERSON. THOMAS was locked up in the Tombs, by the Recorder, in default of $10,000 bail to answer the charge preferred against him. ANDERSON was committed to appear as a witness in the case. The examination was set down for Thursday.

GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., delivered last evening, before a picked and plentiful audience, at the Historical Society's Lecture-room, his classical Essay on "Sir PHILIP SYDNEY, the Gentleman." It was more than an hour and a half in the delivery, but the attention of the audience was more and more enchained to the last. The lecturer never hinted the name, nor very distinctly indicated the man, still it were difficult not to perceive whom he regarded as the American Sir Philip Sydney—the gentleman of our day.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered another of his Lowell lectures at Clinton Hall last evening. The lecture-room was full and the lecturer was listened to attentively. He described man as a creature characterized by universal wants. He not only wants and receives, but wants and takes when he can give a fair equivalent in labor or its products, and demands nothing beyond what society can fairly grant and sell. Crime, the lecturer said, is impossible; when otherwise vice is the result.

Madame LOLA MONTEZ delivered her lecture on "Strong Minded Women and Heroines of History," to a very large audience in Hope Chapel, last night.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, OSCAR M. MASON, *alias* MASON THOMAS, *alias* MASON SPAULDING, the kidnapper of the negro GEORGE ANDERSON, who was taken to Virginia and sold as a slave, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The Recorder held him to bail in the sum of $10,000, and the negro ANDERSON, as witness, in $1,000. In default they were both incarcerated, and the trial set down for Thursday. DANIEL WENDELBAUM pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence. THOMAS HAGAN, indicted for assault on ALBERT BARLOW, was convicted, and also remanded. The case was very slight. DENIS MAHON and EDWARD DOYLE pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were remanded for sentence. GEORGE W. MOTT, tried for petit larceny, was acquitted. JOHN BAKER was next charged with assaulting FRANK LARIS, Jan. 1, at a saloon in Thirty-second-street, with intent to kill. The case was not completed when the Court adjourned.

A man named O'NEIL, barkeeper in "The Rock," corner of Hicks and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn, was stabbed, yesterday afternoon, by a person known as "Big CULLEN." O'NEIL, it is thought, cannot live, and was taken to the City Hospital. CULLEN, up to a late hour last night, had not been arrested.

Coroner COZINE, of Brooklyn, yesterday commenced to investigate the causes which led to the death of Mr. GEORGE H. SIMONSON, at No. 126 Pierrepont-street, Saturday night last. Five witnesses were examined, but without eliciting anything to fasten the crime upon the suspected parties. The inquest was adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday next.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened with a moderate degree of vigor for Cotton. Flour was in fair demand, and prices were firm, save for common brands, which tended downward. Wheat was more active at steady rates. Corn, Rye and Oats were quiet and somewhat nominal. Rio Coffee was brisk and buoyant. Sugars and Molasses were lightly dealt in at former quotations. Provisions were in good request, and prices of hog products favored sellers. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention and closed firmly. Nothing remarkably new occurred in other branches of business.

St. Paul and Napoleon III.

A certain Louisiana Senator, ST. PAUL by name, has undertaken to make himself the Apostle of Africa in the Southwest, and is pleading with the Legislature of his native State in behalf of a scheme for swindling the wretched free blacks of the Guinea Coast out of their licentious liberty into a condition of Slavery and civilization. He is undoubtedly speaking upon the hint so recklessly thrown out by the London *Times* that a free people like the Americans might well afford to defy the opinion of mankind, and to insist upon opening a free commerce in Slaves with anybody who should be willing to supply them. The Legislature of Mississippi echoes the arguments of Mr. ST. PAUL, and appeals to the example of NAPOLEON III. and the Marseilles merchants, now engaged in importing negroes from Africa into the French West Indies, as decisive in regard to the propriety, feasibility and timeliness of the projected enterprise. And the leading journals of Natchez and New-Orleans comment with approbation upon these proceedings. They admit, indeed, that the laws of the United States cannot easily be reconciled with the intended "free trade," but they anticipate from the "Turvey-drop Cerberus" at Washington, (under which somewhat mixed, but altogether disrespectful, metaphor they are supposed to shadow forth the character of President BUCHANAN,) no opposition which a "united South" could not triumphantly overcome.

We agree with our Southern cotemporaries that the triple-headed conservator of the National deportment can hardly be regarded as an insurmountable obstacle in the way of any design upon which the "united South" shall set its heart. But there are certain other considerations which should be kept in view by these sanguine regenerators of the benighted sons of Africa; and as we are well aware that the wisest counsels would be ill-received by the testy Trojans of the Gulf at the hands of such "subtle Grecians" as ourselves, we beg leave to call the particular attention of the Louisiana ST. PAUL and his disciples to the "Minority Report" in which Mr. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW, of South Carolina discussed and disposed of the project for reviving the Slave-Trade before the Legislature of that State at their last session. This report, it will be remembered, was finally adopted by the Legislature, and the resolutions therein advocated passed by a considerable majority. South Carolina can hardly be suspected of a sickly philanthropy in regard to slaves and Slavery, nor will even Mr. ST. PAUL himself, we imagine, be able to discover the "virus of abolitionism" in the calm, clear and coherent argumentation by which Mr. PETTIGREW establishes his fundamental proposition that "the introduction of barbarians, whether slave or free, from any part of the world, would be injurious to the best interests of the State of South Carolina."

The South Carolinian representative expressly sets on one side every consideration which does not, in his judgment, directly bear upon the actual state of Carolinian society—disclaiming alike the philanthropic zeal which the Mississippians display in behalf of the "poor African," and that defiantly-morbid sensitiveness to the opinion of mankind, which makes Mr. ST. PAUL a trifle over-anxious to assert his independence of Great Britain, the Czar and the Sultan of Turkey. Mr. PETTIGREW shows then, in the first place, that a reopened importation of negroes from Africa would lower the value as well as the price of slaves, for he is too subtle a thinker and too well-grounded a political economist to confound these very different categories of social science, and by a close calculation of the various elements which enter into the prosperity of an agricultural and exporting community, he proves that the eventual result of a new slave-trade to the South would be the prostration of her domestic interests to the exclusive profit of the manufacturing countries with which she deals. But the economical mischiefs which must flow from an African immigration are not the only, nor perhaps the most disastrous, of its consequences which Mr. PETTIGREW points out. He foresees a gradual demoralization of the existing slave population which would undermine whatever of the "patriarchal character" the Southern Institutions still preserve and which would originate the most serious disturbances in the social order of the South. The authority of the American masters over their slaves, argues Mr. PETTIGREW, (and the argument is so striking and so sensible as to be practically new,) is now maintained, not by virtue of the ignorance of the slaves as to their real strength, but because they know their real weakness; because they have been educated to submission and bred in habits of obedience. Hordes of savages, speaking an unknown tongue, and bred to war, would infuse a very different order of ideas into this docile and laboring population. Much of the severity of the early slave codes of the South, since relaxed and modified, Mr. PETTIGREW attributes to the barbarian character of the then existing slaves.

It is creditable to the legislators of South Carolina that they should have acted upon the thoughtful and statesmanlike suggestions of the Report to which we refer. And whatever may be the charms of Mr. ST. PAUL'S hortatory eloquence, we trust that the people of Louisiana and Mississippi will not suffer themselves to be misled by his siren tongue into practical disunion for the sake of carrying out a foolish and fatal project.

Whatever may be the advantages or disadvantages, whether actual or prospective, of the French "Colonization," they offer no sort of analogy with the purposes of Mr. ST. PAUL. The French deportation of negroes from Africa may or may not be practically a *slave-trade*, in spite of the *rachat préalable* upon which the French advocates of the scheme insist as evidence that they are really rescuing African captives from slavery or death in Africa itself; but the immigrants, once introduced into the West Indies, will certainly not be slaves in any just sense of that term. And it would be absurd to carry to the account of Slavery any possible increased productiveness of the French West Indies consequent upon their introduction. For one leading feature in the economy of Slavery will be entirely wanting there, viz.: *the original investment of capital in the purchase of the slave labor.*

So far as the past experience of the French West Indies has been fairly appreciated, it indicates the superiority of free labor, when adequately applied, over the labor of slaves.

In Guadaloupe and Martinique, the same phenomenon manifested itself immediately upon emancipation which was observed in the British West Indies. The production of the exporting estates fell off, because the negroes either went away to more profitable labors or took to living easily in the woods and fields; and it was difficult so to reinforce the pressure of population as to make labor an imperative necessity. But in the Mauritius, lying nearer the vast labor market of India, this difficulty was rapidly overcome, and the consequence has been that while the sugar production of the Mauritius, under Slavery, never rose above 700,000 quintals, and averaged less than 600,000, the same island yielded to a reduced force *of free laborers* in 1853 1,252,208 quintals. The slaves employed in the Mauritius in 1847 numbered 72,850. The hired laborers in 1856 numbered 48,545 natives and 21,600 foreigners, or 70,145 in all. It is by such facts as these and not by a "reaction against Exeter Hall," that the French Government has been brought to favor the importation of indentured laborers from Africa, after trying in vain to secure a West Indian emigration from British India. The actual objects of the French Government are, indeed, identical with the plans by which alone men like the late Sir ROBERT PEEL and Mr. JOSEPH HUME believed the extinction of the Slave-trade and the overthrow of Slavery could be brought about; and Mr. ST. PAUL may be very sure that whenever the Emperor NAPOLEON can be satisfied that he is reëstablishing Slavery in Guadaloupe and Martinique by favoring the projects of his Marseillais subjects, these projects will suddenly be brought to peremptory confusion.

The Plea of a Pharisee.

That notorious organ of the Sadducees, the New-York *Tribune*, deals very sternly with the New-York TIMES, the Boston *Courier*, and a number of other American journals, because of their cruel and ungenerous criticisms passed upon the captain of the bark *Adriatic*, who ran away one night with his ship from the justice of France only to be recaptured by a French war-steamer and ignominiously brought back to Marseilles. The *Tribune* declares that it will not join in the outcry of these "Pharisees (*sic*) of the Press, who have no sympathy with the oppressed and the tempted." Now we certainly never expected the *Tribune* to join in any outcry against the oppressed and the tempted. We concede to our neighbor all the license of sympathy he can ask with the sufferers and the sinners of the earth. We shall not even cast a single oblique glance towards the possible origin of all this "wondrous kindness." And if the *Tribune* wishes to identify itself with the cause of anybody and everybody who may find it convenient to violate pledges, break faith, and bring disgrace upon the national name, we haven't a word to say in objection thereto.

But since the *Tribune* has undertaken to cover up the issue of Captain DUNHAM'S scurvy attempt at an escape under a general discussion of the decision of the French Court by virtue of which his ship was seized and held, we must take the trouble to disengage these two matters, so radically independent, from their adventitious connection. If Captain DUNHAM failed to receive a fair trial from his French Judges, or if the French Court assumed over him a jurisdiction which it does not lawfully possess, those are points susceptible of proof before the proper authorities. We have a Consul at Marseilles, a Minister at Paris, and a President at Washington, and the rights of every American citizen in France under the Constitution and the Law of Nations are confided to these functionaries. By and through them Captain DUNHAM, being an American, and not being either ashamed of his nationality or distrustful of the power of the United States to see justice done to him, was bound to appear before the government of France. Instead of doing so he skulked out of the port of Marseilles by night. If the *Tribune* considers that an American citizen ought to behave like a *filius nullius* and run away from the French, as if he had no friends who could or would see him fairly through any difficulty, then we are content to leave the *Tribune* to the skeptical liberty of the Sadducee, and to stand ourselves by the straitlaced prejudices of the Pharisee.

MAYOR TIEMANN'S SECOND VETO.—The Mayor sent another veto message to the Common Council yesterday, giving at considerable length, and with peculiar cogency, his reasons for returning, without his signature, a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for an alteration of the City Charter, so as to give the members of the Common Council a salary of a thousand dollars a year. The Mayor states that before Aldermen were allowed any pay for their services, citizens of respectability and good standing in society were very glad to serve as members of the Common Council for the mere honor of it; but since the year 1851, when pay was first allowed for Aldermanic services, all sorts of corruptions and extravagances had crept into the administration of our Municipal affairs, and, in salaries alone, the increase during that period had been from $200,000 to nearly $600,000. Yet the pay of Aldermen was then only $864 a year. To make it $1,000, the Mayor argues, would increase the extravagance and corruptions of the City government in the same proportion. But the soundest reason he gives for vetoing the measure, is that the members of the present Common Council having agreed to give their services without any remuneration, according to the conditions of the Charter, they have no right to demand or receive pay. When the system of non-payment shall have been thoroughly tried, and proved inefficient, there will be plenty of time to alter the charter. When it is understood that there are neither salaries nor perquisites appertaining to the Aldermanic office, there will be no difficulty in finding plenty of capable and honest men who will be willing to serve, if not for the honor of it, at least for the sake of the opportunity of doing good to the public, and increasing the value of their own property.

The Dred Scott Decision in Brazil.

One at least of the few foreign envoys whom Mr. BUCHANAN has found time to select, appoint and accredit, has already made his mark upon the diplomatic history of the nation, and has asserted in the broad field of our external relations the doctrines which Mr. BUCHANAN is endeavoring to enforce upon our domestic policy. Mr. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, of Virginia, on the 6th of December last, was received by the Emperor of Brazil as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and availed himself of that opportunity to enunciate in good set terms the principles not indistinctly hinted at by Mr. Chief-Justice TANEY in his extra-judicial observations upon the case of DRED SCOTT, that the American Constitution was framed with an express view to the fortification and perpetuation of the glorious Institution of Slavery.

After dwelling with proper emphasis upon the ties of commercial interest and the sympathies of political organization which should draw closer the bonds of intercourse and alliance between the Southern Empire and the Northern Republic, Mr. MEADE proceeded to dilate upon the cohesive value of a great domestic institution, common to both countries, fixed and deeply rooted in their soil, (with many hostile prejudices to encounter from without,) which now establishes an affinity between them, and will insure, for mutual defence, a unity of action and feeling that will prove invincible in the future. Of this extraordinary suggestion, the Brazilian Emperor, with a good sense which does him credit, took no notice whatever, but contented himself in his reply with the expression of the most cordial sentiments of good will to the United States, as a nation, without committing himself to any alliance, actual or prospective, with one particular section of the Union, for the "invincible defence" of an institution peculiar thereto. The people of the North, however, will hardly permit this language to pass unchallenged from the lips of a Minister, nominated with the concurrence of their representatives, and maintained in part at their expense, for the purpose of attending to the affairs of the whole country, and not at all as the agent and apostle of a sectional propaganda. And we are glad to see that Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, has already moved in the Senate a requisition upon the President for the instructions furnished by him to Mr. MEADE. The leaders of the Southern party (for the Southern representation in Congress has now openly assumed the form and pressure of a specific partisan organization) have constantly taunted Northern men with their interference in the domestic concerns of the South. The North has been assailed, in season and out of season, with charges of fanatical and intolerable intervention between the slaveholder and his slaves, and we have been sermonized without end upon the duty of attending to our own affairs, and letting our neighbors alone to manage theirs. But we fancy it would be difficult for the South to point out a single instance in which any Northern man, holding an official position under the General Government, has abused that position to an attack upon the excellence and stability of the Institution of Slavery in the presence of a foreign power. In the uniform practice of Northern statesmen and diplomatists, the question of Slavery has been treated, as the South has always pretended to wish that it should be, as a purely domestic affair, to be discussed and dealt with wholly within the circle of our national relations. It was reserved for a Southern officer of the Government to carry our intestine differences and disputes out into the arena of the world, and to invite the assent of a foreign prince to a purely sectional view of propositions which are actually agitating the nation with all the fury of civil controversy.

Mr. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE is a well-known politician of the extremest Calhoun school, and as such was openly charged by Mr. DUER of this State on the floor of Congress, in Dec., 1849, with entertaining disunion sentiments, and cherishing disunion projects. Whether the advances which he has now made towards a grand Pro-Slavery alliance with the Braziiian Empire are or are not significant of the ulterior purposes of the faction to which he belongs, time alone can show; but it is certainly imperative upon Mr. BUCHANAN to clear the Administration at once of any responsibility for language to which the Emperor of Brazil himself was forced to administer the grave rebuke of an expressive silence.

BANK SECURITIES WITHDRAWN.—It appears from a report made yesterday to the Assembly by the Superintendent of the Bank Department that the amount of securities withdrawn from the 30th of September last to the 1st of January was $3,274,708 42; and the amount deposited during the same period was $342,148.

Thus it appears that certain Banks have reduced their securities nearly three millions below what the law requires. This they were tempted to do in the panic of last Fall, in order to raise money upon the securities standing to their credit in the Bank Department. As we remarked a few days ago, this course was of very questionable legality.

Doubtless, the securities withdrawn were better than those left, for it is fair to presume that the New-York State Stocks rather than the mortgages would be taken out. It is well for the Legislature to look to this matter. Banks are, in their best estate, none too secure or reliable; and any illegality on their part necessarily tends to impair that public confidence which is the very breath of their nostrils.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AT LAST.—There has been a good deal of talk during the past two years of the necessity of a Vigilance Committee in this City to protect the lives and property of the citizens. But the bad odor attending the name, in consequence of the acts of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, would have been sufficient to prevent such an organization here, even if one had been reqnired by the condition of affairs. But at last we have a Vigilance Committee across the river, in the quiet and orderly "City of Churches." The atrocious murder of a prominent citizen on Saturday, led to the spontaneous formation of this Committee; but as the parties suspected of the outrage were promptly arrested by the regular police, the action of the Committee will probably be confined to seeing that the prosecuting officers do their duty in bringing the guilty parties to punishment. This, in fact, is all that a Committee of Vigilance could do here, and an association composed of the right kind of men, for such a purpose, might be made exceedingly beneficial to the public in this City as well as in Brooklyn.

Obituary.

One of the most useful and accomplished divines of this country, Rev. S. GILMAN, D. D., of Charleston, S. C., died on Monday, Feb. 8, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. Mr. BOWEN, in Kingston, Mass. Dr. GILMAN, who was born in Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 16, 1791, and had therefore nearly completed his 67th year, has been long and favorably known beyond the circle of the denomination to which he belonged, and of the parish in which for more than forty years he had labored with faithful zeal, as a scholar and a writer of no common excellence. He was graduated at Harvard in 1811, in the same class with EDWARD EVERETT, Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM, of Boston, and others of equal public and scholastic reputation, and was early numbered among the contributors to the *North American Review* and the *Christian Examiner*. In the days of Nullification, Dr. GILMAN bore himself among the angry passions of the people of Charleston with dignified and Christian patriotism, and an ode on the Union which he wrote at that time has passed into the popular literature of the country. Mrs. CAROLINE HOWARD GILMAN, his wife, who was the partner of his literary pursuits, as of his pastoral labors, has won a permanent place among the female writers of America, and the sympathy of a wide circle of relatives and friends in all parts of the country will be awakened in behalf of herself and her family by the news of their sudden bereavement.

DEATH OF COL. WADE HAMPTON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The announcement, yesterday, of the death of Col. WADE HAMPTON occasioned equal sorrow and surprise in our community, in which he had mingled but a short time previously, and apparently in his usual health and spirits. Col. HAMPTON, by his many high and generous qualities, his large hospitality, his dignified and courteous bearing, was one of the representative men of the State, and was esteemed and admired wherever known. He was taken sick on the Mississippi River, and was landed at Natchez, where he died on the night of the 10th inst. His remains are on the way to Columbia, in charge of his son, C. F. HAMPTON, Esq.—*Charleston Mercury, 13th.*

The Death of Lablache.

LEXJI LABLACHE, whose death was prematurely reported a few months since, has really died at last, and the Italian lyric stage has lost a singer whose place will probably never again be filled in the present age. The life of the celebrated basso is identified with his native city of Naples, as his voice in its marvelous sweetness and abundant power, seemed to embody the exuberant nature of that wondrous clime. He was born at Naples, Dec. 6, 1794, the son of a French father and of a Polish mother; at the Conservatory of Naples he was educated; at Naples he made his *début* in the queer little theatre San Carlino; from Naples he took himself a wife, and to Naples he came back at last to die, after making the tour of Europe in a triumph of thirty years' duration.

The voice of LABLACHE was one of those miracles of nature which become traditions in the world of art. Criticism long ago exhausted its vocabulary in descriptive epithets upon the richness, the volume, the compass, the flexibility, and the purity of this voice; but after comparing it by turns to an organ and a trumpet, to a clarion of silver and the muffled thunder of drums, people at last contented themselves with comparing it to itself, which was perhaps the easiest thing they could do. But LABLACHE was not a *vox et præterea nihil*. He was an admirable actor, as well as an unsurpassed vocalist. His talents as a comedian were very great, and he identified with his own name some of the first comic parts of the Italian Opera. His success in tragic *rôles* was equally brilliant, but this had become of late years very much a matter of faith and memory, for his physical bulk, always considerable, had so increased as to make it impossible for him to assume heroic or sentimental characters, with any reasonable chance of being fairly listened to and judged. His *Leporello* will forever be the type of the Italian, as the *Leporello* of Herr FORMES will be of the German conception of that ever-popular *rôle*; but his greatest dramatic creation of late years was the *tragic-comic* part of *Caliban*, in HALEVY'S opera of "La Tempête." The monstrous conception of SHAKESPEARE has never been so incarnated as it was by LABLACHE, and his presentation of the cub of *Sycorax* is the only recollection that will live of an otherwise insignificant opera.

For nearly a year LABLACHE has been prevented by disease from appearing in public, but when he last sang in Paris and London he showed but little sign of infirmity in his voice, and no loss of ability as an actor. His wife, whom he married when he was only 18 years old, was the daughter of a celebrated Italian actor, named PINOTTI. One of his children is the wife of Mr. THALBERG, the pianist. In his domestic relations and in society LABLACHE was admirable. He kept clear of the scandals of the stage, and his gentlemanly character, his amiability, and his generosity to artists who were in need, made him friends wherever he was known, in and out of the profession.

Of the great quartet whose names recall the palmiest days of the modern opera, and bring before the mind the brightest pictures of the immediate past, TAMBURINI and GRISI now alone survive. RUBINI went first, LABLACHE has followed, and their compeers, though not yet obscured, have reached the dim horizon of their powers; and on the lesser stage of the opera, as well as on the larger stage of politics, the places of the giants are filling fast by "*Les Infiniments Petits*" of the vision of BERANGER.

THE SOUTH AND EDWARD EVERETT.—That chivalrous journal, the Richmond *South*, waxes more southern than usual, on learning that Mr. EDWARD EVERETT has been invited to attend the celebration on the 22d, when he is to be presented with Gen. WASHINGTON'S cane, in behalf of the Mount Vernon Association. "This," the *South* adds, "surely is a most distinguished compliment. *Is it worthily bestowed?*"

This is a grave question. Let us ponder it with due solemnity.

Who is "Mr. EDWARD EVERETT," that he should be invited to a celebration in Richmond? It is said, indeed, that the Yankees are proud of him. But that is nothing. What business can a New-Englander have to attend a celebration in the Old Dominion? And what an outrage to give WASHINGTON'S cane to an obscure individual!

Weadmire the mild spirit of candor in which the *South* asks if the compliment is "worthily bestowed?" How can it be? What has this EVERETT done to merit such extravagant honors Nothing, we presume, that the *South* ever heard of.

But obscurity is not his only sin. His positive offences are unpardonable. The *South* charges that he spoke with disapprobation concerning "the lamented BROOKS," for pummeling Senator SUMNER. And we are afraid the allegation can be proved. If so, that settles the whole matter. No one can any longer pretend that "Mr. EDWARD EVERETT" is fit to go to Richmond, much less to receive WASHINGTON'S cane. That relic is almost as sacred in the eyes of the *South* as the bludgeon of "the lamented BROOKS." Suppose some profane creature should desire to confer that immortal emblem of Carolina chivalry upon Mr. EVERETT. Would not the *South* ask, with still greater emphasis, "Is it worthily bestowed?" And could there be two answers to such a question?

We feel a serene satisfaction in believing that Southern interests are safe in the hands of the *South*. Mr. EVERETT must not go to Richmond on the 22d. He must not have WASHINGTON'S cane. The honor of Virginia must prevail, and be preserved.

Ship Captains and Emigrants.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In the columns of your paper of the 11th inst. we notice an article under the heading of "Seduction of Young Women at Sea," followed by a memorial to Congress for such an amendment to the Passenger laws as may prevent, by severe punishment for the act, the recurrence of this increasing evil and wrong."

If the statements contained in this memorial are true, it exhibits a fearful picture of lewdness and immorality, a betrayal of trust, disregard for personal reputation and national honor, that deserves severe punishment indeed. But in the absence of stronger proof than the general and sweeping assertions in the memorial alluded to, we are, we confess, unable to credit the statement, and we trust, for the honor of the American flag, it would be found highly exaggerated upon a fair investigation.

With some persons it is not unusual to make a fell swoop of a whole class of men—denouncing them all indiscriminately as men without any moral principle whatever—because some of that class have committed some heinous offence; and there is no reason why the ship-master should expect to escape any more than the banker, merchant or editor—yet all dispassionate men will allow that this is very a unfair procedure.

I have been LOW twenty years steady trading to Europe, nearly all of this period in the Liverpool trade—several years as master—consequently have some knowledge of the trade and of a number of those commanding ships in the trade, who if they have read the statements there put forth, will, I think, say with your correspondent—hold up those who are guilty of such gross misconduct to the scorn and indignation of the public, but do not make a fell swoop of the body.

As the Committee have had numerous complaints from female emigrants during the last two or three years, it certainly lies in their power to do this, and it is an act of justice they owe to all those who command emigrant ships, and who have faithfully performed the duties of their station. And there are a large number of those who, we think, need not shrink from any impartial investigation of their conduct.

T. F. F.

The Kidnapping Case.

THOMAS & ANDERSON BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK, AND THE FORMER LOCKED UP FOR TRIAL.

Sergeant CROFT and officer MCARTHUR, of the Mayor's Police squad, arrived by the steamer *Roanoke* yesterday with MASON THOMAS, the alleged kidnapper, and GEORGE ANDERSON, the colored man, in their custody. The officers arrived in Richmond, Va., last Friday afternoon, and, hearing that a movement was on foot to secure the liberation of THOMAS on a writ *habeas carpus*, they obtained the prisoner from the Jailor immediately and left at 11 o'clock that night. THOMAS was yesterday taken before the Recorder and committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail. The colored man ANDERSON was also committed in bonds for $1,000 to appear as a witness. As neither party gave the required bail they were locked up in the Tombs. THOMAS is about 30 years of age, of genteel appearance, quick and smart in his demeanor. Suspicion, it was said, was aroused against him at Richmond on account of his having an unmarried lady with him whom he represented to be his wife, and also on account of his singular treatment of the colored man, ANDERSON. According to the story told Sergeant CROFT, he kept ANDERSON locked up several days and then took him to the public slave market and offered him for sale. ANDERSON was stripped and submitted to the examination usual when negroes are offered for sale. ANDERSON says he was employed by THOMAS to go into Pennsylvania and assist in taking care of horses, for which he was to receive $9 a month and his board. The examination in the case before the Recorder is set down for Thursday.

Another Homicide.

About 6½ o'clock last evening, a party of mutual acquaintances entered the lager-bier saloon of JOHN MULLER, No. 108 Canal-street, and drank together. Soon thereafter a dispute occurred among them, which led to a general fight. Deadly weapons were used, and T. DICKINK, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4 was shot in the abdomen with a pistol in the hands of J. FREDERICK BODENDOSS, Constable of the Tenth Ward. DICKINK was taken to his residence near by, where Coroner CONNERY and a physician were soon in attendance. The wound was probed, but the bullet could not be found. The physician pronounced the wound fatal. BODENDOSS is in custody.

MARKETING.—It is a curious fact, and one that needs explanation, that most market stuffs can be bought cheaper of the grocery stores two or three miles up town, and in the suburbs of Brooklyn, than of the retailers in either Fulton or Washington market, while the purchaser is rather surer of an article of good quality in the places first named than in the markets. The openness of the Winter and the unobstructed steam communications have favored the economical method of buying meats and vegetables in the country and of the producers themselves—thus saving the enormous charges of middlemen, butchers and market men. There is no reason why every well-to-do family in the City should not have a pork barrel and a beef barrel, a bin of potatoes and turnips, and in the cool cellar a quarter of beef or a carcass of mutton to furnish "fresh," or in case of a sudden warm spell to go into the brine. The purchaser by sixpence worths generally pays double at least for his table furnishing that he ought to, and eats dubious sausages, uses floury lard and does not know the savor of an honest mince pie.

MARINES FOR THE NIAGARA.—A party of ten marines, drafted for service on board the frigate *Niagara*, arrived by the 2 o'clock train, yesterday, from the Washington Navy Yard. Thirty will also be drafted from the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Corporal RILEY, in charge of this detatchment, was in the *Niagara* on her first voyage, and is ordered for service on her second expedition; all the rest of the party were new hands.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth* was at Rio de Janeiro Dec. 19; all well.

☞ The Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat *Wyandank*, while on her way from Brooklyn, at about 3½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, came in contact with the buoy anchored on Diamond Reef, which penetrated through her guards on the starboard quarter, ripping up the plank, and carrying away some of the guard-braces. Fortunately, no person was injured. The tide yesterday was unusually low, owing to the heavy northwest gale.

OBSEQUIES OF Mr. JAMES MILLS.—The remains of Mr. JAMES MILLS, Ex-President of the Bowery Savings Bank, who died on Thursday, of disease of the heart, aged 75 years, were yesterday interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral services took place at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the late residence of the deceased, No. 100 Fourth-avenue. Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS officiated. The remains were placed in the hall, in a mahogany coffin, with the lid removed, and the friends of the deceased were permitted to look upon his features for the last time. At the close of the funeral services a procession was formed in the following order and proceeded to Greenwood with the body:

Clergymen—Rev. Dr. Phillips, and Rev. Dr. Ferris.
Physicians—Drs. Cheeseman and Donache.
Ball Bearers—Robt. McCoskry, Jacob Aimes, Alex. McKenzie, Andw. McFarland, David Cotheal, Wm. Hibbard, Thos. Jeremiah, Francis Bos.
S. N. Burrill, Undertaker, of Brooklyn.
Relatives and friends in carriages.

Mr. MILLS was greatly respected by all who knew him.

Amusements.

Those melancholy millionaires who moan despondingly over heaps of unemployed bullion, may comfortably and economically ease their minds, by appealing to any "gentlemanly and obliging" theatrical treasurer for the statistics of the past week. They will see that even where there is a use for every dollar, and a contingent use for many other dollars that don't come in, the return to the capitalist-manager is rather embarrassing than otherwise. By one of those perverse laws which at certain seasons prevail, it happens that every one has plenty of money, and every one wishes to keep it. At the best of times it is an unprofitable task to try to amuse the people in February. The month is so short that a generous public tries to "dodge it." But the saddest expectations are far out-gloomed by the present reality. The best of theatres are deserted, and even the equestrian establishments succumb to the alarming depression. In spite of this fact, it is encouraging to know that there is no relaxation in the efforts of the managers. A number of new pieces are announced for immediate production—and one of the list will at least claim an unusual share of public attention, and, we trust, change the location of some of the aforesaid bullion which, it seems, is so deplorably plentiful in Wall-street.

The story of this piece is associated with one of the most beautiful little episodes of the Indian revolt—an episode which Mr. EVERETT incorporated with great happiness in his recent lecture. The sternest realities often give rise to the most poetic and tender of fancies. Every one remembers that little incident of the Crimean campaign, so exquisitely handled by BAYARD TAYLOR. It was the night before the Battle of Inkermann; the British soldiers were gathered round their camp fires, sharing for the the last time, perhaps, the jovial cup; they were singing too; and stalwart fellows, who thought nothing of "potting Russians," as a mild morning relaxation, sat meekly listening, forgetful of the morrow's carnage, indifferent to the fearful struggle which to many was to be the last in this world, heedless of the stage requirements of their situation, which at least demanded that they should quaff the hottest of drinks and swear the loudest of oaths; there they sat, listening to one brave fellow who sang—not of war, not of lust, not of blood, not of drink—but of *Bonnie Annie Laurie*, and with so much tenderness and home love, that the roughest fellow felt his eyes brimming with that crystal fluid, which better than the "Diamond Lens" shows us the girl we love. Flat-footed prose could not do justice to this incident, so Mr. TAYLOR embalmed it in a little poem, which will outlive many of his more elaborate efforts.

With a result equally happy did Mr. EDWARD EVERETT seize on that story of JESSIE BROWN—that foolish little story which may be taken as a hoax or an actual fact, according to the comparative brutality of the reader—but which, as a little girl very properly remarked, ought to make you cry the more you don't believe it. Simply told that story of the Macgregor girl catching amid darkness and danger the wild melody of her native land long before its shrill strain could reach an untutored ear, simply told it had a healthy beauty of its own which we did not think could be improved. But those who listened to EDWARD EVERETT will at once own with us that, beautiful as was the narrative, it caught from his lips new pathos and power. As with voice and gesture he pictured the Highland lassie eagerly catching the first cry of the pipes in the distance, the throb of one common heart was heard through the vast auditory. Never, to quote the glowing words of the orator, did the softest airs that float around the revels of the East thrill the heart with such mingled agony and rapture as did that wild harsh cry "Dinna ye hear the slogan!"

Among the many who for some moments were overcome with Mr. EVERETT's eloquence, we noticed with some curiosity the well-known face of a celebrated dramatist. It was attentive, but stern and uncompromising and full of notes of interrogation, as if it would like to have an argument with Mr. EVERETT concerning the orthographical construction of the word *Dinna*, or would cheerfully annihilate Mr. EVERETT on the subject of the slogan. It was evident that the celebrated orator had done something to the celebrated dramatist—not in touching his feelings, perhaps, but in pricking his brain into a state of unusual activity. And it turns out that that was actually the case. Taking his hint from the emotional interest of the anecdote, as did, Mr. TAYLOR, the dramatist, has constructed a drama of Indian trial, suffering and heroism, culminating, of course, in the slogan, (whatever that may be,) and the advent of the Highlanders. What we have seen of this work is sufficient to convince us that Mr. BOUCICAULT has more than equaled his best efforts, and if "Jessie Brown" (that is the name of the play; it has taken us a long time to get to it, but there it is) does not achieve one of the greatest successes ever achieved in the City, we will retire to the giddy heights of Brooklyn, and for the future confine our prophecies to the weather. The piece will be given at Wallack's Theatre, and every effort is being made to present a perfect picture of social and scenic life in India before and since the outbreak of the revolt. Many of the most striking events of the war will be produced with the greatest attainable similitude.

When we mention that AGNES ROBERTSON, herself a child of bonnie Scotland, will personate *Jessie*, that BOUCICAULT, out of pure gratitude to the Sunday press, will represent *Nena Sahib*, and that Messrs. LESTER, BLAKE, JOHNSTON, DAVENPORT, SLOAN, Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. ALLEN and others are in the cast, we say all that is necessary to be said.

At the other Theatres the announcements are vague, but for the moment Miss KEENE gives us three excellent pieces, in which the entire strength of her company develops itself. Mr. JEFFERSON, a most popular and painstaking member thereof, took a benefit on Saturday night, and we were glad to see a fine house. Stupid artists, who talk about the impossibility of struggling against the critics of New-York, should take courage from the example furnished in the career of this gentleman. Without an unworthy effort of any kind, Mr. JEFFERSON has stepped at once into the foremost rank of low comedians, and the enjoyment of unquestionable popularity. So has it been with every artist of true talent, and so will it be to the end. It is only those who thirst to be told they have no brains that find fault with the critics—because, with professional brevity, they supply the desired information. We might, while on this subject, extend our remarks to a celebrated lady who, it will be remembered, made a memorable *fiasco* at the Academy of Music some time ago, but who subsequently has devoted herself so assiduously to the study of her art that the recollection of a dozen failures would be effaced, but for the indiscretion of the lady's husband, who, in one of the Sunday papers, valiantly announces that in future he will appeal to the law for redress against the critics. It is necessary, therefore, to be circumspect.

How much better and how much more dignified the bearing of Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, who, unmindful of the present, (which treats him scurvily,) works bravely and courageously for the future, and will not permit the severest lashings of the press to turn him from the path of study. This gentleman, by the way, has recently produced a new tragedy, by Mr. HENRY MORFORD, called "The Merchant's Honor, or the Lost Daughter." The names of the *dramatis personæ* do not chime pleasantly with the modern title of the play. *Odin, Hilda, Robeck, Thornwald*, are names not usually pressed in to the merchant service.

Another new play of considerable literary interest has recently been produced in London, which some of our managers should secure. The veteran poet, LEIGH HUNT, has hosts of friends in this country, and the play which he has just brought out would, apart from its merits, which are variously estimated, attract a curiously interesting class of auditors. It is called "The Lover's Amazement; or, How will it End?" but judging from the unexpected success and the consequent surprise of the esthetical journalists, it ought to be called, "The Critic's Amazement at How it Did End." There are but four characters, and the merit of the play is said to be in the dialogue; but let us have it and judge for ourselves. Won't Miss KEENE introduce the venerable poet in his new character of dramatist?

The engagement of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS at BURTON'S Theatre is drawing to a close, and the sooner it closes the better for Mr. MATHEWS' reputation. At present he merely fills up the scene for artists who crush him out by the breadth, force and merit of their impersonations. That he suffers by comparison, and that he is an artist who ought *not* to suffer by comparison, are facts thoroughly admitted by all who go to BURTON'S Theatre. A great artist must keep his credentials constantly before the public, or his greatness will disappear with remarkable rapidity, especially in New-York, where the best of traditions are not expected to last more than a month.

Perhaps the least aggravating form of greatness in the Art-World—although, at the same time, the most obtrusive—is that presented by Monsieur BIHIN, a Belgian gentleman of high standing, who has just dropped in upon us. M. BIHIN is an amiable giant of the most tractable and peaceful habits. He stands eight feet four inches high, and is said to be sound on the knee question, which, as every one knows, is the caving-in point of this particular kind of greatness. M. BIHIN made his *début* at the Broadway last night, in a new version of "Gulliver." We notice, also, that the "Lanciers Quadrille" was to be danced by the children in the piece. Anxious to post ourselves up in this new dance, about which every one seems to be going distracted, we procured from Messrs. HALL & SON a copy of the authentic dance and music. We have perused it with more avidity than advantage. The directions for performing the dance are of the most harassing character, and inspire us with a reverential awe for Mr. FERRERO, who invented them, no doubt, with the rapid ease of genius. The music is pretty, quaintly old fashioned, and composed entirely of English melodies. Perhaps, when we see the dance, we shall appreciate the figures more clearly than in Mr. FERRERO's card, which, to speak honestly, looks like a multiplication table laboring under a fearful Terpsichorean hallucination.

The musical world is full of rumors, which mostly breathe of war and destruction on a large scale. It seems that the two rival managers have actually been making money,—MARETZEK, in Havana; ULLMAN, in Philadelphia. Nothing is more natural, therefore, than that they should desire to lose it in an injurious struggle with each other's interests. A sort of friendship was at one time cemented between the rival managers, but the heat of the tropics seems to have dissolved it. War to the knife has been declared; and it will be a fearful and momentous war. MARETZEK, it is understood, will encamp at Niblo's and fire all his big guns one after another, at the opposition establishment. Mr. ULLMAN, safely ensconced at the Academy, will not only reply to Mr. MARETZEK's big guns with *his* big guns, but will fusilade that gentleman with every possible variety of musical projectile—such as Matinées, Concerts, cheap performances of opera, of instrumental music, of vocal music, and of Sunday music. He will have all the clergymen, all the doctors, and all the children of all the public schools in solid rank and file before the month is out. How Mr. MARETZEK will combat this virulent kind of warfare we are at a loss to imagine. But of this we are quite certain: the fight will be well fought; and it will end—when the money ends. The sooner that consummation comes the better for art. When there is nothing to fight for but empty benches these two able but misguided managers will, we trust, come to terms, and by energetic coöperation, build up an operatic establishment of such magnitude that future opposition will be useless and impossible. Mr. ULLMAN returns to the City on the 22d, and Mr. MARETZEK will propably arrive during the present week.

At a time when music appears to be really popular and remunerative, it is a little hard that our only native Society languishes and dies in cold neglect. Yet this is actually the case. After struggling for three years, under all sorts of oppressive difficulties, the New-York American Music Association gave its final *soirée* on Thursday of last week; decently yielding up the ghost amid the religious odors of Hope Chapel. Whether any patriotic American will endeavor to resuscitate the defunct Society (for we are assured that it is permanently and emphatically dead) we know not; but of this we are certain, there are few men in the City who will sacrifice so much of their time, or so earnestly contend with the weak foibles of artists, as did Mr. CHARLES J. HOPKINS—the Ex-President. The American musican unfortunately is wholly indifferent to nationality in art. As a general thing he is nothing but a superfluous appendage to the skirts of Germany; he sings German songs, plays German music, and drinks German Lager Bier. He is well versed in the feuds that constantly rage between German musicians, and swears by a certain set of writers, to the utter annihilation of every other set; he criticizes by the plano-forte, and measures sentiment by the tips of his fingers; he worships certain brazen images, fashioned in the manner of the day, and all others are false gods. These characteristics are diversified by a very fair proportion of envy and uncharitableness towards his own countrymen. He distrusts himself, and as a necessary consequence thinks meanly of every one else. To deal with such a class of men was no easy task, and it is really wonderful that the association lived so long. There are, of course, some individuals who break through the monotony of this kind of life, and like Mr. CHARLES READE, in his efforts to break through the monotony of literature, become excessively egotistical in consequence. But egotism in its worst form has uprightness and courage to recommend it, and is immeasureably superior to the blind staggerings of a doltish multitude. It is very foolish for a man to think that he can do everything better than another, but it is deplorable to find a man who thinks that others can do everything better than he. There is no denying the fact that American artowes nothing to American musicians. It is recognized by the public—if it be good—but not by the public's servants under any circumstances. Mr. ROOT, an excellent and now popular song-writer, perceived this fact in time to translate his name into WURZEL, and thus, by an innocent fraud, to secure some of the patronage of his professional countrymen. But of song-writers we can at least boast honestly. More good songs, with melodies truthful and simple, are written in America than in any other country. Here at least we defy Germany with success. American melodies are heard in all the civilized countries of the world; they captivate the heart by their fresh, healthy beauty, and being, as a general thing, constructed on correct emotional principles, will last as long as sentiment lasts. It is in instrumental music that the grandeur of the German school is recognized—a grandeur which should be acknowledged with reverence, but not with distrustful fear.

The concert was an excellent one, albeit marred by a disappointment in the instrumental department. The compositions with one exception were entirely of American origin, and on the whole much preferable to the pieces usually heard in the concert-room. Mrs. BRINKERHOFF, Miss STOCKTON, Mr. PECK, Dr. GUILLMETTE and a chorus (a bad—very bad—chorus) were the vocalists. In the instrumental department we had several solos from Mr. H. C. COOPER, the great English violinist, whose playing, for depth of manly feeling, and genuine art and purity, has never been surpassed; and two solos from Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, a pianist who is good enough to be the best in any capital of the world if his modesty would permit him to claim his proper position. In every respect the concert was the best of the season, and it is to be deplored that a society which was beginning to do so much good for native music should die because the very musicians whose good it contemplated thought themselves too important to lend a helping hand to the sinking little craft.

A day's later intelligence acquaints us with the fact that the Giant is a genuine Giant, and defiantly open to inquiry on the knee question. Also, that a new piece was produced at Wallack's, called "The Times," which, in spite of its attractive title, and the fact that it was produced for the benefit of Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS, failed to attract a good house. We may add concerning these late fragments of news, that the Giant is seen to advantage in "Gulliver," which is prettily produced, and that the play at Wallack's is more remarkable for the number of fine artists incorporated in the caste, than for the opportunities they have of distinguishing themselves. It was, however, well received by the audience.

DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS.—There are held daily at noon, for one hour, Prayer Meetings at the Dutch Reformed Churches, on Fulton and Ninth streets, both of which are thronged by Christians of all denominations and from all classes in society. We understand that a number of the up-town pastors have agreed to establish a prayer meeting at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, changing each week from church to church, and that the meetings will be held every afternoon this week, from 4 until 5 o'clock, in the Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. GILLETT's,) on Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. There is a very wide-spread religious interest in this City and throughout the country. There was probably never so universal an awakening as the present, permeating as it seems to all classes and all the different denominations. In this, at the present time, there is a larger attendance upon the Sabbath services of the sanctuary than almost ever before.

☞ The Brooklyn City Bible Society has recently deposited a handsome Bible at the Office of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, and also a copy to each of the Station-Houses in Brooklyn.

Lola Montez on "Strong-Minded Women."

Last night, before a very large audience, in Hope Chapel, Mme. LOLA MONTEZ delivered her lecture on "Strong-Minded Women and the Heroines of History." In attempting, she said, to give a definition of strong-minded women, I find myself embarrassed between all just ideas of strength and what is now more particularly denominated "strong-minded" in the Woman's Rights movement. A very estimable woman, and one who ought to be highly respectable, by the name of Mrs. BLOOMER, obtained the reputation of strong-minded by merely cutting six inches off the bottom of her petticoat—(laughter)—a compliment which certainly excites no envious feelings in my heart, only I am philosophically puzzled to know if cutting off six inches of a woman's petticoat really adds six inches to the height of her head! Now, there have been a great many wonderful discoveries in phrenological science of late years; but I have not heard that Mr. FOWLER has pushed his astute investigations so far as to affirm that the bottom of the petticoat is the seat of the mind. (Laughter.) At the present telegraphic rate of scientific discovery, it may not be long before such a proposition is seriously put forth by some distinguished reformer. But until then we are compelled to adhere to the ancient idea of strength, and to weigh a woman in the old-fashioned intellectual steelyards before we venture to affirm that she is strong-minded. One, or two, or three, or four, or five hundred women, getting together into a convention, and resolving that they are an abused community, and that all the men are great tyrants, and rascals, and scoundrels, proves plainly enough that they are somewhere discontented, and that they have a certain amount of courage, but I cannot see that that proves them entirely to be strong-minded women. Strong-minded women are not women of words, but they are women of deeds; not of resolutions, but of action. History herself does not teach us that they have ever consumed much time in conventions and public meetings, and resolutions about their rights; but they have rather been prompt to assert their rights, and to defend them, too, or to take the consequences of defeat and destruction. When BEBI ST. OMER was on a journey from the town of which he was Governor to the Duke DE MONTMORENCI, he was seized by the Spanish solders, who were on their way to besiege the place he had left, and they rejoiced that, having the Governor in their possession, the gates of the place would readily be opened to them. But CONSTANCE DE CECILE, the Governor's wife, at once summoned the garrison and put herself at their head, pike in hand. She inspired the weakest with courage, and the besiegers were repulsed wheresoever they presented themselves. Shame at their great loss rendered them desperate. They sent a message to this great woman, telling her that if she did not yield the city, they would hang the Governor, her husband. She replied with tears in her eyes, but with a firm voice, "I have riches in abundance, and have offered them, and do still offer them all, for his ransom, but I will not ignominiously purchase a life which he would reproach me with, and at a price which he would be ashamed to acknowledge. No," said she, "I will not dishonor him by treason to my king and my country!" The besiegers then made a second assault without success; they hung the unfortunate Governor for spite, and retired. Henry the Fourth was so touched with this brave lady's spirit and patriotism that he invested her with the title and dignity of Governor of the town which at so great a sacrifice she had defended. That is an example, I think, of a real strong-minded woman! And history is full of such examples, which indicate the courage and intellect of woman, and her right to claim equality with those of the harder sex, whenever Heaven has imparted to her the gift of genius. I can hardly see it possible how any woman of real genius should ever feel it necessary to call together conventions and meetings for the purpose of resolving that she is abused. There is such a difference between real strong-minded women and strong-tongued women! (Laughter.) Men laugh and mock at a convention of petticoat scolds, and pay no more attention to, what they say than to a flock of magpies or of blackbirds, but they will gaze with admiration and with respect at a woman who sets herself to a manly task and actually accomplishes a heroic deed. Genius has no sex. Look back upon the page of History and see that fact most clearly proven. When women take and defend fortifications; when they command armies, and obtain victories, what do you call it? Is it not genius, and does it not establish incontestably their equality with men? Let every woman then, do that for which nature has best fitted her. MARGARET of Anjou, JOAN DE BELLEVILLE, and widow DE MONTFORT, are illustrations of woman's greatness in war. But we shall be told these are solitary examples. No, indeed they are not. It will puzzle any man to find in the pages of history as many instances of real sterling heroism in his sex as I could hunt up in mine. Indeed, for the space of 400 years the heroism of woman was a power in Europe.

Of course all well-read people (and in this country all the people are well-read) have some general knowledge of the women of Cappadocia, called the Amazons. Though much of what ancient history says of them may be fabulous, yet enough is known to prove that in that day the men were the weaker vessels. According to DIODORUS, the Amazons were regular woman's rights women, for they made laws by which the women were enjoined to go to the wars, and the men were to stay at home! The world has never known greater warriors than they were. At a later day chivalry inspired the women with the same wild taste. In consequence of the prevailing fashion the fine ladies in those days were seen in the middle of camps and armies. During the Crusades, while animated by the double enthusiasm of religion and of valor, they often performed the most incredible exploits on the field of battle, and died nobly, fighting by the side of their lovers. Who can forget the heroism of the women of Sultote, of the Prefect GREGORY's daughter, of JOAN OF ARC, of the Countesse DE ST. BELMONT, of PORTIA, the beautiful daughter of CATO of Utica, of the Countess of DERBY, of SYBILLA, the wife of ROBERT, Duke of Burgundy? All history is full of such startling examples of human heroism. And who suffers sorrow, pain and misery, with the most patient heroism of heart? Who, in the midst of poverty, neglect and the most crushing despair, holds on most bravely through the tinted and tainted avenues of suffering, and never yields once even to the terrible promptings of necessity until death wrests the last weapons of temptation from her husband? Ay, if this unwritten heroism of woman could be brought out to light, even man himself would cast his proud wealth of fame at her feet! (Applause.)

But not only have women distinguished themselves as warriors; they have shone as transcendant stars in the firmament of State. As diplomatists and politicians many women have proved that they were intellectually equal to the wisest men. The discovery of America is due to the far-seeing patronage of a woman; Queen ISABELLA, of Arragon, who was really the mind of the Spanish throne and the hero of the battle-field. Again, what monarch could boast of greater intellectual power than SEMIRAMIS, of Persia; ZENOBIA, Queen of Palmyra and the East; ELIZABETH, Queen of England; CATHARINE II., of Russia; CHRISTINA of Sweden, or OLYMPIAS, wife of PHILIP, of Macedon, and mother of ALEXANDER the Great? I do not by any means certanly hold up these gigantic women as models for their sex, but bad as they were morally, they were unfortunately better than the general run of the male monarchs of their days. It is only because they were women that History has singled out the bad of their lives, and refuses to dwell on the great and the brave deeds which placed them equally beside the greatest monarchs of the harder sex. Let historical justice be done to the intellect of woman, and I am content to leave the history of her heart and moral life without comment, to defend itself—to defend itself by contrast with that of the other sex. It is true that there is hardly a great heroic woman of history whose name has escaped the contagion of scandal. Queen ELIZABETH, MARY, of Scotland, MARGARET of Anjou, CHRISTINA of Sweden, the Empress JOSEPHINE, even poor JOAN OF ARC, have shared a common fate in this particular, whilst the great men have passed measuredly unscathed, because, I suppose, the world had no right to expect any great degree of morality in a great man's life. Woman must be a saint, even when she hurls a tyrant off his throne, and yield to man the monopoly of all the vices of the world. Where can man point to such examples of virtue and heroism as are seen in the history of LUCRETIA and the Princess OCTAVIA? It has been said, however, that woman has never risen anything near to an equality with man in the department of science and literature. That woman's mind, like her physique, is generally less coarse, and strong, and heavy, than that of man, must be admitted, but what she lacks in strength she makes up in speed, and she has shown an aptness for learning, and even a capacity for profound study which commanded the admiration of the heaviest philosophers on the other side of the house. CORNELIA the mother of the Gracchi, Madame DACIER, Mrs. ELIZABETH CARTER, HELENA LUCRETIA GENARO, the most learned person in Venice in her day, JANE of Arragon, the Marchioness DE CHATELET, ANNE CLIFFORD and hundreds of others were scarcely less gifted in the science of science and learning than their male cotemporaries. The most gifted authors of France have been women: Madame DE STAEL, Madame DE GENLIS, GEORGES SAND and Madame ROLAND. Lady MONTAGUE stood at the head of the wits and poets of her own time in England, and was the first not only to introduce innoculation into England, but had the heroism to test it on her own child. To skip over a very long list of literary women of England, the most considerable English author of the present day, has a rival in the genius of his own wife—a thing which very few men can brook; and Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON is by no means an exception to this vanity of his sex. I am sorry to say that he has not even allowed his wife's good fame to be undisturbed. It was not allowed to Madame DE STAEL or Madame DE GENLIS, any more than it was to that ornament of ancient literature, the beautiful ASPASIA, who was called the mistress of PERICLES. But in our day, however, ASPASIA's character is by no means rightly understood.

But the most powerful women of the world—more powerful even than those who have distinguished themselves by the sword or pen—are those who united physical beauty with great intellectual powers. The first revolution in which kingly power was destroyed was a woman's deed. The next revolution, in which plebeians, or the men from the ranks of the people, were elevated to the consulship, was also the work of a woman. It was the beauty and the genius of ASPASIA that caused the famous war of the Peloponnesus, and conducted Athens to its most refined period. It was the power of female intellect and beauty that drove into banishment such great men as ARISTOTLE and EURIPIDES, at the time when their genius was the chief glory of their country. Indeed, there has been no age of history but when the combined power of the intellect and of the beauty of woman has not made her greater than even diplomacy of the sword. One of the most remarkable of this type of women was CLEOPATRA, Queen of Egypt; another was MARIANNE, the Queen of HEROD. In fact, in almost every ancient Court, the beauty and the wit of woman was the power behind the throne and greater than the throne. The lady in *Hudibras* did not exceed the truth when she gave the following humorous description of her powers:

> "We manage things of greatest weight
> In all the world's affairs of State;
> We make and execute the laws,
> Can judge the Judges and the cause;
> We rail in every public meeting,
> And make men do what we judge fitting;
> A magistrate in all great towns,
> Where men do nothing but wear gowns;
> We are your guardians that increase
> Or waste your fortunes as we please,
> And, as you humor us, can feel,
> In all your matters, ill or well."

This is as true of modern as of ancient courts. ROUSSEAU asserts that all great revolutions are owing to women.

But women who meet together in conventions for the purpose of scolding at men, will never accomplish anything in their lives. She can affect the legislature only by quiet and judicious counsel—with such means as control the judgment and heart of the legislators, (applause,) and the experience of the world has pretty well proved that a man's judgment is very easily controlled when his heart is persuaded. (Laughter and applause.) These convention women, it is to be hoped, would make good wives and mothers if they should ever turn their attention that direction, (continued laughter,) for they certainly are at this present moment very poor politicians, and will never get on in that business. They may rest assured, too, that they will never get the right to vote by clamorously demanding it in public meetings. No, the wise and cunning of my sex now learn that in politics they must not even let the right hand know what the left doeth. What do I care who carries the vote to the ballot-box, if I am allowed to say how the voting shall be done? (Laughter.) The whim of every intellectual and beautiful lady—her will—will go to the ballot-box, you may be sure, with a voice ten thousand times more potent than if she rushed into the coarse crowd and carried it there herself. In such contact the mass of women would only lose the delicacy and refinement which constitute now their peculiar charm, without getting any benefit from the sacrifice. The kitchen and the parlor, and all the sacred precincts of home would be immeasurably impaired, while there would be no gain whatever to the councils of the State. If a woman is qualified to be a happy wife and a good mother, she need never look with envy on the more gifted woman of genius whose mental powers, by fitting her for the stormy arena of politics, may have unfitted her, perhaps, for the quiet walks of domestic life. In the woman of rare mental endowments there may be a necessity in her own nature, forcing her into a plane of action altogether different in its character from the ordinary sphere of woman's duties. In this she must obey her destiny; but the woman who has the more humble charms—but the charms which are so much more beautiful—that fit her for the happy circle of home, is really to be envied by her more gifted sister, perhaps, whose powers tempt her out on the stormy sea of politics and diplomacy. On this subject, however, there is a saying attributed to the great NAPOLEON, which is as silly as it is certainly false and ridiculous. Madame DE STAEL is supposed to have asked him whom he thought the greatest woman? To which he replied: "She, madam, who has had the greatest number of children!" Any cat or rabbit can beat NAPOLEON's great woman! (Great laughter.) But still she is far the happiest, and, ordinarily, the most useful woman, who has no ambition beyond the sphere that completes the duties of a happy and a virtuous home.

But, alas, woman's lot in this sphere is too often a sad and a thankless one! It is demanded of her that she make a home, whether her husband provides the means or not. How many thousands are there who, like the neglected wife of THEOPHILUS CIBBER, are compelled to earn, by their own unaided labor, the wherewithal to live!

That masculine philosophy which regards and would treat a woman as an inferior being, is not only an insult to that God who created her as the equal companion of man, but it is contradicted by every stage of history and experience that we ever read of. It is true, she must reflect the honors and opinions of her husband, but that is only in case he has honors and opinions to reflect.

It is a curious fact that what is known as the woman's rights movement is principally confined to the United States, the country of all others in the world where women are allowed the widest sphere of action, and where she lords it most tremendously over the lords of creation. Here, in this country, it is woman's right to drive the men out of the omnibuses and the saloons, and everywhere else where a seat or a place is wanted for her. Since I have been in this country I have often wondered why the men did not get up a Men's Rights Convention, and descant by speech and by resolution upon the tremendous wrongs of the masculine gender. (Laughter.) I can easily imagine what sympathetic fury an indignant agitator of that question might raise in the breasts of the harder sex. With what pathos, for instance, might be applied to the men this appeal on the button question, dwelling upon the crying inhumanity of a buttonless shirt which he might hold up to his palpitating audience as a hieroglyphical emblem of the might and of the neglect of wives. (Applause and laughter.) Awfully undarned stockings presenting a separate hole for each individual toe, like so many fearful mouths proclaiming the neglect of household duties, and the outrageous wrongs of men! What fearful appeals the man's-rights orator might make on the stocking question, and then he might proceed to proclaim in tones of thunder: "Think, my fellow-sufferers, of the times you have been compelled to get up off your seats and stand for hours when your tired legs almost refuse to sustain the weight of your bodies, to make way for women! (Laughter.) Think, fellow-sufferers and citizens, how often you have stood outside dripping in the rain, or freezing in the cold, to give your inside seat. And then, think, oh, think, of the still more aggravated inhumanity when you have been made to wait like a servant till the second, aye, till the third table even at dinner, in order to give this domestic tyrant a seat! Think of all these wrongs, my suffering fellow husbands, and rise up in the majesty of your strength and demand your right of these female tyrants who usurp all the first places of human comfort, and who do not stop their encroachments on the most hallowed usages of society. All the time-honored fashions they have invaded—aye, even the fashions of your pantaloons!"

But the strong-minded women will answer this in the Lucy Stone style of indignant oration, with a shout of words—such words I cannot attempt to describe to you; you must hear them. The married men, however, can imagine what it would be, (laughter,) especially if any Mrs. Caudles were present; and single gentlemen have no business to know these things in advance.

Madame LOLA retired amid universal applause.

Gift Book Sales—Gambling, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* and *Observer* have recently contained editorials, condemnatory of the sale of books on the gift principle. In reply to which I wish, through the columns of your paper, to offer a few words in defence of my business. The *Tribune* considers our business as wrong, unsound and pernicious. That paper has been conducted on the gift principle since its commencement, and it is principally through that means that it has acquired its extensive circulation, and its remarks against our business will apply with equal force to its own. For the proof of my assertions we copy the advertisement of the *Tribune* in connection with our own. The *Tribune* advertises the price of their Weekly at $2 per year, but, to any person sending a club of twenty, for $20, with an extra copy. We offer to sell books at $1 each, including those sold at $1 25, and a book extra to any one sending a club of 10 books, and also include a present with each book, so that in fact we offer more for the money than is done by our FRIENDS of the *Tribune*. The *Tribune*, after condemning our business as having a tendency to gambling, and after having inserted our advertisements to the tune of "one dollar a line," in a mean, contemptible way, endeavors, ostrich-like, to hide its head under the District-Attorney. Such a miserable subterfuge may do for a tricky "politician," but it will not pass amongst honorable booksellers. The *Observer* considers our business as worse than gambling or keeping a faro table. If such be the case, then the proprietors of that paper are copartners with us in crime, and in point of law and justice equally guilty. The store which we occupy to carry on our vicious business, (according to the *Observer*,) is immediately under the *Observer* office, and is owned and leased by the proprietors of that paper. We have occupied it upwards of two years, during which time we have carried on the sale of books on the gift principle. Not one objection has ever been made by them to our business, and if we would submit to their exorbitant rent, we could have it for a longer term at the expiration of our present lease. We leave the public to form their own opinion of the course of the *Tribune* and *Observer*. We believe our business to be an honest, upright and lawful one, and shall use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage.

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

"Almoni, the Scourge of the Missouri," the new drama at Purdy's National Theatre, dramatized from the popular story of the same name lately published in the New-York *Sun*, was produced last night to an overflowing house, and received the undoubted plaudits of approval. It is to be repeated this evening, and with it the magnificent pantomime of "Boreas," and the drama of the "Galley Slaves." Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

A FIRMAMENT OF STARS.—They pile up the attractions at Barnum's Museum beyond all precedent—beyond all expectation. The great "Plon er Patriot" this evening again! The "Death of Eva" this afternoon, besides a fancy dance, &c. Only think of little CORDELIA HOWARD, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, Mr. WATKINS, &c., all in one day's performance!

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

☞ The "Yankee Card Writer" having retired from the profession will sell his wonderful Metalic Pencils at half price. Ladies and gentlemen inclosing 28 cents (in stamps) to O. SACKETT, New-York Post-Office, will receive the Pencil, postage free, to any address in City or country. All persons can write their own cards.

☞ Another Attempt to Rob Herring's Safe.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1858.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* The safe I purchased of you, about a year ago, was last night subjected to a test of its burglar-proof qualities, as my store was entered by forcing open the shutters, and breaking the windows and sash. The rogues, however, were poorly paid for their trouble, as money no doubt was their object. I had about $8,000 in cash, and valuables, locked in one of your Safes, secured with your Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, which could not be picked, forced open, or blown off with powder, although they made an unsuccessful attempt to do so, as a considerable quantity was found scattered about the floor. WALTER H. MEAD,
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The largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the world, on hand and for sale, by
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☞ Do you want Hair? Have you no Beard?—Use my Onguent; it's the only thing that will force the beard to grow (in 6 weeks.) It has been in use over five years, and I defy any to show one single instance where it has failed or ever injured the skin. They who have used it praise it more than $1 a bottle. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 233½ Spruce-st., below William.

☞ India Rubber Gloves cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water—hot or cold—and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

☞ Sewing Machines.—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

☞ 300 Valuable Lots in Brooklyn will be sold THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by JAMES COLE & SON, to close an estate.

MARRIED.

KEANE—WOOD.—On Monday, Feb. 15, JOHN ALEXANDER KEANE to MARY ANN ELIZABETH WOOD.

DIED.

ROBERTON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, MARGARET H., only daughter of the late Wm. Roberton, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 10 West 16th-st., this day. (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

LONG.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 13, MARIA M. LONG wife of Capt. H. C. Long, of Louisville, Ky., in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, D. A. Webster, Esq., No. 100 East 32d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 17.

WOOD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, THOMAS HASTINGS WOOD, son of Rev. Geo. W. and Mary S. Wood, aged 19 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 61 Amity-st., without further notice.

CALDWELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 15, FRANCIS HENRY, youngest son of Thomas and Frances Casbore, aged 4 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 543 Water-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

NETTERVILLE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 14, J. THOMAS NETTERVILLE.

His friends, and those of his father, Thos. Netterville, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 633d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

AULD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, ISAAC AULD, in the 86th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. His friends, and those of his son, J. B. Auld, are invited to attend.

LUCAS.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 15, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES LUCAS aged 59 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, Samuel Lucas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his step-daughter, Mrs I. A. McGregor, No. 32 Morton-st.

GARVY.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, JAMES HENRY, second son of Thomas and Eliza Garvy, aged 4 years, 6 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents,

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 22x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 39 and 49 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW MODERN TWO-STORY double cottage house, together with stable and nine lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c., situated on Pacific-st., Bedford. The location is one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and the neighborhood rapidly improving. Pacific-st. is paved and lighted with gas. Terms easy. For particulars apply to GORDON, TALBOT & CO., No. 155 Maiden-lane.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x150 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

$2,750—FOR SALE—A NEATLY ARranged brick cottage house in West 24th st., in perfect order, with water, gas, bath and gas fixtures complete. Lease held with long unexpired term. Ground rent $30, making the annual rent to a purchaser equivalent to less than $270. Neighborhood excellent. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, late MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story house with brown-stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas, range, &c., &c., convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 33 White-st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 82 Hampden-st., Brooklyn.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY—NO. 14 ESSEX-st., near New Canal-st., for sale. The front house is a 3 story and attic brick front, and the rear house 2-story frame; both in good repair; are now offered $700 rent for the premises for the coming year. Lot 25x100. $3,000 may remain. Apply immediately to VALENTINE WILLIS, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—SIXTY-four lots, water-right, between 147th and 148th sts., and 11th and 12th avs., on the Hudson River, part of the late Dr. Bradhurst's property, well situated for a permanent investment, beautiful location, well wooded; will be exchanged for property bringing in an income. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP—AND ON EASY terms, at Nos. 243 and 245 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one 4-story basement, high stoop and counter cellar and one 3-story, all new, and finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, when the houses can be seen, or at No. 32 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—THE first-class four-story brick house and lot No. 64 East 28th-st., in perfect order, and furnished with all modern improvements; house 20x60, including extension; lot 20x98.9. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY HOUSE No. 25 West 22d-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. Lowest price $15,000; $8,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON BEDFORD-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. House is two-story and attic frame, filled in, 22x26, with 13 feet extension in rear, 12 rooms, closets, pantries, &c.; lot 26x100—cistern water forced to 2d story. Price $3,200, half cash. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN-stand occupied by Theodore Snedeker, situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st., or H. SMITH, No. 247 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 8th-av., near 126th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY basement and counter-cellar house, No. 134 West 16th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Also, a 3 story and basement house, No. 229 West 35th-st. Apply on the premises of each.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL TWO-STORY and basement brick house situated No. 36 Clermont-av., Brooklyn; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of S. A. MERIAM, No. 73 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30th-st., 150 feet west from 8th-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY (NORTHEAST corner) 7th-av. and 28th-st., 50x70 feet, with the four-story buildings thereon. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES AT Astoria, with gardens; also, building sites, with building loans. Apply to E. L. RIKER, No. 159 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE House and lot on 5th-av., east side, near 29th-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Desirable unincumbered Western property. Apply to JAMES DEMOTT, No. 15 William-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF MORRIS, MORRIS CO., N. J.—Several very valuable farms, beautifully situated, abounding in good fruit and worthy the attention of those who are desirous of purchasing good farms, viz.: One farm, 214 acres; do., 120, 100, 66, 90, 84, 86, 70, 68, 60, 58 and 40 acres each, and building sites from one acre to ten acres; one beautiful farm of 40 acres, good buildings, nearly new abundance of all kinds of fruit, good garden, large lawn of shade trees round the house, and well worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of a superior place, and within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.
MADISON, Feb. 11, 1858.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A Farm containing 63 acres, under a high state of cultivation; a good dwelling-house, surrounded with shrubbery and ornamental trees; on the place are a good kitchen-garden, with choice fruits, and two excellent apple orchards; stabling, carriage houses, barns and out-buildings of all kinds, &c., &c. Situated in the town of Westchester, in Westchester County New-York, three-quarters of a mile from Williamsbridge Depôt on the Throg's Neck road.

Also, a handsome pair of carriage-horses for sale. For full particulars, apply to S. HAYCOCK, on the premises, or to WILLIAM FAGAN, Esq., corner of Varick, Vesey and Canal sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—The farm of D. PIFFARD, situated on the Genesee River, in the town of York, Livingston County, 28 miles south of Rochester, and 2½ miles from the village of Geneseo, and 14 hours by railroad from New-York, adjoining the estates of James Wadsworth and J. B. Murray, Esqrs., containing 580 acres, a large part of the famed Genesee Flats, with dwelling, barns, outhouses, and everything pertaining to a farm of its magnitude, will be sold together or divided. For further information apply to E. L. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or D. PIFFARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, A FARM CONTAINing about 16 acres; there are two dwellings, and all the necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit, a good garden, and excellent water; it is situated about 20 miles from New-York on the New-Haven Railroad; will be sold or let low if applied for immediately. Inquire of WM. ONDERDONK, No. 37 Willow place, or of J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 2½ MILES FROM the Depôt at Morristown, N. J., a farm of about 150 acres, good land, and fair house, barn, &c. The farm is well watered, and there is a fine young apple orchard, and about 30 acres in woodlot. The situation is desirable, neighborhood good, and location very healthy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—46 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient, all new; 6 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washingtonville, or the depôt on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.; J. S. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

SUPERIOR ORANGE COUNTY DAIRY FARM 93 acres: 6 wood, 6¾ in rye, balance in grass; watered by springs and small stream; good house 45x40, large barn, and stables for 25 head of cattle, and numerous outbuildings; 1½ miles from Craigsville depôt. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND IN MARSHALL and Tazewell Counties, Ill., adjoining improved farms, can be sold at a very large profit, if cut up in plots of 40 acres. Also, six acres of land on Staten Island commanding a fine view of the Bay; all free from incumbrance; will be traded for a good house or vacant lots in New-York. SAML. EDDY, No. 81 Liberty-st., from 10 to 12 A. M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF about 50 acres, 22 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from a railroad depôt. On the farm is a large new house, two story, with barn and other out buildings, a large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruits. Apply (except agents) to R. HUNTER, No. 85 Pike-slip, in the store.

TO EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 300 acres, in Texas, with good buildings, timber, and fruit; healthy location, on navigable water, with marine railway and steamboat wharf. A rare chance for an enterprising man. C. H. OLIVER, No. 81 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, 15 ACRES OF LAND, about three-quarters of a mile from the depôt. Will be sold low on easy terms. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO DRUGGISTS.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he has concluded to close out the balance of his stock at greatly reduced prices.
A. W. GABAUDAN,
Importer of Druggists' Fancy Articles,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

NEW TOMPKINS MARKET.

Desirable vacant property adjoining the new market to lease for a term of years on favorable terms. Apply at No. 82 West 13th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M., or from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. HAVE TO rent the following:

On N. E. cor. 4th-ave. and 30th-st., 2 Eng. base't brown-stone front dwellings.

On Lexington-ave, 1 Eng. base't brown-stone front dwelling, No. 161.

N. E. 35th-st. 3d door E. 4th-ave. 4-story base't brown-stone front dwelling.

N. W. cor. University-place and 11th-st., 3-story and base't brick dwelling. (for 3 yrs)

On 21st-st., 5-story brown-stone front house, 20.6x abt. 70, No. 104 E., with privilege of Gramercy Park.

On N. E. cor. 5th-av. and 28th-st., 1st-class dwelling, with lot and stable on 28th-st., (for 5 yrs.)

2d-ave., near Stuyvesant square, 4-story Eng. base't, No. 293.

On William-st., cor. Fulton, 4-story brick store, 25x abt. 65, No. 138. Apply at No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE STORE, just finished, northwest corner of 6th-av. and 18th st., four stories high, 80 feet deep, high ceilings, store front plate glass and patent rolling shutters; upper story fitted up for a daguerrean gallery, with extra large skylight; basement suitable for a restaurant or billiard saloon, with side rooms, kitchen, vaults, water-closets, &c. The whole will be rented separate or together, at a moderate rent to a good tenant. It is well adapted for the dry goods or a large tailoring establishment. Apply to SMITH & McINTYRE, No. 266 8th-av.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT, IN APPLETONS' BUILDING.—The subscribers having made large additions to their building, are prepared to rent from the 1st of May, a number of desirable rooms and offices, suitable for Architects, Artists, Engravers, Lawyers, Publishers of Magazines and Newspapers and others. Each room in the building is located by steam, well lighted, and facing on a side street. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, THE well-known building No. 59 Murray-st., corner of College-place, four stories high, 25 by 90 feet, containing 40 rooms; has been occupied as a hotel for several years; will be leased to a good tenant for three years. The two next buildings on Murray-st. can be had for the same purpose, and are now connected. Inquire of Mr. WHILEY, No. 64 Cedar-st., up stairs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET—AT JAMAICA, L. I., A FIRST-CLASS house, containing 11 rooms, with modern improvements situated on the main street, in the above village, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt; commutation on Railroad, 13 cents per day. Rent $275. Apply to J. AUGUSTUS HERRIMAN, No. 120 Wall-st., Port Warden's Office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 36 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. The furniture will be rented with the house, if desired. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply at No. 36 Water-st., up stairs, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 182 Franklin-st., complete with all the modern improvements. Rent, $700 a year. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 165 West 48th-st., west of 8th-av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AND IMmediate possession given. The three-story and basement brick house No. 52 State-st., Brooklyn, situated immediately opposite the beautiful residence of E. Dodge, Esq. For terms, apply to CHAS. A. SHEPHERD, No. 27 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A WELL-FURnished first-class brown-stone front house, in 21st-st. No one need apply except with best of references. Address E. C. B., at office of this paper, with name and address, which will have immediate attention.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 33 16th-st., near 5th-av.; house has all the modern improvements and handsomely furnished; rent $1,600 per annum; immediate possession given. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 87 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 56 WALKER-ST., (fourth door from Broadway, north side,) in its present condition, or to be altered by the owner to suit a tenant. For terms and particulars, apply to RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 151 Duane-st., up stairs.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 68 9th-st., second house east of 5th-av. Apply at the office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, No. 33 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 30 More-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 97 SECOND-AVENUE (adjoining vacant lot) corner of 6th-st. The rent will be taken in board. References required.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 82 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., from the 1st of May. For particulars, inquire at No. 51 16th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 Liberty-st., near Broadway, C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Parkplace. Apply to T. BAILEY MYER, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND LOFTS OF STORE No. 38 Maiden-lane. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR HALF CASH and half first mortgage bonds, amply secured—A good house of about 12 rooms, situate in an eligible neighborhood, either in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken or Bergen. Price not more than $10,000. Mortgage not to exceed one-half value of property. Address post paid, with full particulars, J. T., Post-Office, Jersey City.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN FIFTEEN minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, a small, convenient house, or part of one, with good water near by. Rent must be moderate which will be promptly paid. Address L., care of L. P. & CO., No. 120 Front-st. New-York.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FURnished country residence suitable for a small family, on the South preferred; distance not to exceed thirty miles from the City. Address box No. 1,232 Post-Office, with full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A MODERATE-SIZED family, for a term of years, at a rate of $400 to $600. Address, with particulars, A. P. M., Box No. 162 Post-Office

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, DODGE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and stock commission business in the City of New-York.

LUTHER C. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
THOS. P. HUNTINGTON,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
JOSEPH W. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and collection business in the City of St. Louis.

JOSEPH W. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
LUTHER C. CLARK
EDWARD CHASE.

St. Louis, Feb. 15, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ALCOTT & FEASTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEX. O. ALCOTT,
JOHN J. FEASTER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of REUBEN HOYT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding business will be settled by REUBEN HOYT.

REUBEN HOYT,
JAMES QUINN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 98 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—A very desirable country-seat, with 105 acres of land, at Bedford, Westchester county, New-York, about 43 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and about mid way between the Sound and the North River.

The mansion is large and handsome, containing parlors, library, dining-room, hall, twelve bedrooms, with servants' rooms in attic, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, &c. Range in kitchen, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, all complete; water in the house from a never-failing spring; fine lawn, plenty of shade and fruit-trees; garden, with fine strawberry beds; large carriage house, barn, granary, sheds, ice-house, &c., all handsome, and in perfect order. There is also on the place a good farm-house, suitable for hired men. Location perfectly healthy; with churches and academies within a convenient distance. Few places offer more advantages to retired business men. For further information, apply to JOHN T. WHITE, No. 261 4th-av.

or to Messrs. PRATT, OAKLEY & Co., Booksellers, No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Mount Washington, Tubby Hook station, 12 miles from the City Hall, from which it is one hour's distance by railroad; on the banks of the river, and about 1,500 feet above the depôt, containing the entire block bounded by 210th and 211th sts., and the 14th-av. and Hudson River, including the valuable water right of 260 feet. The house contains 14 rooms, with store-room, pantries, water-closet, bath and billiard room. It is furnished with gas made on the premises, and with a fine supply of spring water, with which the place abounds. There is stabling for four horses and a cow, with rooms for a gardener and a store-room, together with gas-house, shed, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and there are a great number of fine forest trees. Part of the furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Terms easy. Apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 222 Pearl-st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR Exchange for Brooklyn property, in the village of Hempstead, L. I., 21 miles from New-York; communication by railroad four times a day; located on Washington-st., the pleasantest street in the place, within 3 minutes' walk of the depôt; is beautifully surrounded by shade trees, and well stocked with fruit; has a barn, carriage house, &c. A very desirable residence for a person doing business in the City. Will be sold low. For particulars, apply to J. F. ADAMS, No. 25 Warren-st., New-York, up stairs, or to WM. HIGBIE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1¼ miles from Chestnut-st. depôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, Westchester County, with large double house and garden tastefully laid out with a fine bed of asparagus, and fish pond with fine trout in it, carriage-house and stable; being a very healthy and delightful situation in Winter as well as Summer. Distant 17 miles from the City, 1¾ miles from Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Hudson River Railroad. Possession immediately if required. Apply to ISAAC S. VALENTINE, No. 109 2d-av.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN IN VILlage of Port Chester, Westchester County. The house contains 10 rooms and in complete order and is well surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees; very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; only two minutes' walk from depôt. Price moderate and terms easy. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York, or at the Eagle Foundry, Port Chester.

COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—AN elegant new gothic cottage, 54x48, first-class, built in the most thorough manner, and contains all the modern improvements, carriage-house, stables, &c., with from two to eight acres, handsomely laid out, and well fruited, ¾ths of a mile from depôt. 21 from New-York. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the village of Port Chester, a two-story house with ten rooms, a barn and carriage-house; handsomely located on an eminence overlooking the village of Port Chester, the railroad depôt, and Long Island Sound; two good wells of water, fruit of all kinds, with seven acres of good land. For further information, apply to HORACE B. SMITH, on the premises, or to JAY JARVIS, President of Citizens' Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY PLACE situated on Flushing Railroad, not over 35 or 40 minutes from Fulton Market—a neat cottage house with outbuildings, with 10 or 18 acres of land. It is on high ground, nicely laid out; the furniture in the house will be let with it if desired. Apply to W. T. PINKNEY, Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st. N. B.—It will be sold or exchanged for property in this City.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. Wells, at Irvington, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. McNamee. The grounds consist of two acres of land to each cottage, in perfect order.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT PORTchester, 28 miles from this City, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32 x 40, 14 rooms. 1¾ acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500, apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN D. DUNKIN, No. 252 West 27th-st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 22, if not sold at private sale previously.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL.—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—PRICE $3,500—A three-story new brick cottage-house, with barn and garden at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, five minutes' walk from the Railroad and Steamboat landings—eligible site commanding a splendid view of the Hudson River. For further particulars inquire of JOHN J. STORMS, Dobbs' Ferry, or of DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st.

TO LET.—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years my residence in Westchester County, with or without furniture. For terms, inquire on the premises (half a mile above the High Bridge,) or at No. 50 Wall-st. SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

FOR SALE—AT RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY, A convenient and roomy dwelling-house, with a good garden, various fruit trees, &c., within two minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt—trains running to and from New-York hourly. Apply to J. K. HORA, No. 139 Fulton-st., or to JOHN JACKSON, Rahway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

EXCURSION TO RICHMOND, VA.—INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON'S STATUE, FEB. 22.—The steamship JAMESTOWN Capt. PARRISH, will leave New-York SATURDAY afternoon, 20th inst., for Richmond, Va., arriving there early monday morning, Feb. 22, in time for passengers to witness the Inauguration of CRAWFORD'S Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON on that day. The *Jamestown*, leaves Richmond next afternoon and arrives in New-York the following Thursday. Passage to Richmond and back, including meals and stateroom $15. Tickets obtained at our office.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to PROPERT, TILESTON & CO., No. 69 Broadway. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20. The large and favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect at Charleston with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—FURTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the very low rates of freight by the above line. Insurance lower than by any other conveyance.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 north river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL G. MITCHILL & SON, 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

This ship is now ready to receive freight.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA—GREAT REDUCTION OF PASsage.—The new and splendid steamship QUAKER CITY, 2,000 tons burden, W. E. SHUFELDT Commander, will leave this port for Aspinwall, from Pier No. 44 North River, on the 5th March, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting at Panama with the well-known and favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, which will be in readiness to proceed with the passengers and express direct to San Francisco. For freight or passage apply to

CHAS. MORGAN & SON, No. 2 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. J. TINKELPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., Havana, proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba by United States Mail steamer PHILADELPHIA, on Feb 17, inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with a invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit on Havana.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also Nuts manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 86 John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-fortes, parlor suites, &c., contained in the elegant 5-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., the property of Charles L. Lenox, Esq., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago, at an expense of over $14,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving an accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, all in perfect order, elegantly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood, Turkish and fancy chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant carved 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, with the unexpired warrantee, French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs, French escritoire, consoles for marble bust work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, two beautiful rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters, fine iron safe, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. BENZ & EHNI'S STOCK OF magnificent imported 18 carat Gold Jewelry.—Messrs. BENZ & EHNI will sell, through E. & A. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., their stock of magnificent imported 18 carat gold jewelry, watches and diamonds, comprising superb full sets of 18 carat gold bracelets, pins, and ear-rings, superbly enameled ditto, with diamonds, rubies and pearls; magnificent bracelets, frosted and enameled brooches, stone cameo ditto, magnificent sapphire and diamond brooches, superb ruby and diamond ditto, elegant diamond and pearl pins, diamond stands, coral and diamond ditto, sets of coral and diamond vest and sleeve buttons, one magnificent double eye-glass set, with diamonds, containing a watch, elegant gold snuff boxes, superb sets of Oriental pearl pin and ear-rings, ladies' watches, enameled and set with diamonds; hunting ditto; superb frosted, enameled and engraved bracelets and brooches, diamond cluster rings, &c.; superb emerald ditto, elegant sets of charms, vest and sleeve buttons, seals and keys; also other superb jewelry, in great variety. The above will be on exhibition at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., on Wednesday. The public are assured that the goods are the finest imported, and such as have never been offered before at public sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF TWENT-THREE HOUSES AND LOTS ON WAVERLEY-PLACE, BANK, HAMMOND AND NINTH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON BANK-STREET—Two three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 Bank st.

ON HAMMOND-STREET—Ten three story brick houses and lots, Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31 Hammond-st.

ON WAVERLEY PLACE—The valuable house and lot No. 119, near 6th-av.

ON NINTH-STREET—The valuable house and lot No. 45, near 5th-av.

ON NINTH-STREET—The valuable lot adjoining No. 47, with brick stable.

The above property contains modern improvements, and the sale will be absol

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7 246.916 83
Average amount of Specie	1,632,015 51
Average amount of Circulation	178,079 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,639,792 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$749,544 00
Average amount of Specie	89,759 00
Average amount of Circulation	55,310 00
Average amount of Deposits	354,095 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$486,168 00
Average amount of Specie	53,306 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,183 00
Average amount of Deposits	225,832 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,356,406 82
Average amount of Specie	2,972,469 41
Notes Late Bank of America	$22,651 } 79,182 00
Average amount of Circulation	56,531 }
Average amount of Deposits	5,344,954 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,935,358 04
Average amount of Specie	3,037,017 88
Average amount of Circulation	97,971 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,625,895 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$900,160 90
Average amount of Specie	154,785 69
Average amount of Circulation	90,091 66
Average amount of Deposits	853,341 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,881,664 48
Average amount of Specie	1,054,105 66
Average amount of Circulation	314,481 09
Average amount of Deposits	2,680,730 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,553,768 04
Average amount of Specie	274,887 87
Average amount of Circulation	80,316 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,222,579 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,581,876 00
Average amount of Specie	749,533 00
Average amount of Circulation	160,598 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,100,637 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,476,119 79
Average amount of Specie	1,498,543 13
Average amount of Circulation	277,617 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,418,617 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,909,528 92
Average amount of Specie	461,929 85
Average amount of Circulation	221,214 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,543,607 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$218,963 84
Average amount of Specie	34,414 45
Average amount of Circulation	75,043 00
Average amount of Deposits	175,585 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,329,948 02
Average amount of Specie	318,495 93
Average amount of Circulation	161,380 00
Average amount of Deposits	974 630 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$457,258 75
Average amount of Specie	67,485 06
Average amount of Circulation	94,386 00
Average amount of Deposits	216,700 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,655,007 00
Average amount of Specie	928,965 00
Average amount of Circulation	262,963 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,077,875 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$633,330 76
Average amount of Specie	124,675 54
Average amount of Circulation	148,028 00
Average amount of Deposits	475,651 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,595,526 20
Average amount of Specie	691,438 99
Average amount of Circulation	16,838 58
Average amount of Deposits	1,561,812 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,785,007 16
Average amount of Specie	684,081 81
Average amount of Circulation	100,701 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,173,739 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,372,550 73
Average amount of Specie	303,405 85
Average amount of Circulation	115,240 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,209,337 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of February, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,394,590 86
Average amount of Specie	395,120 35
Average amount of Circulation	105,340 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,321,474 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
GEO. WM. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$552,639 49
Average amount of Specie	125,043 04
Average amount of Circulation	113,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	461,681 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of February, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$271,329 00
Average amount of Specie	23,372 00
Average amount of Circulation	8,689 00
Average amount of Deposits	45,093 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of February, 1858.
S. JESSURUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,251,215 94
Average amount of Specie	238,689 27
Average amount of Circulation	79,082 00
Average amount of Deposits	738,931 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,103,764 91
Average amount of Specie	309,043 05
Average amount of Circulation	156,318 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,151,741 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$718,811 61
Average amount of Specie	144,119 05
Average amount of Circulation	90,761 00
Average amount of Deposits	611,069 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,723,458 23
Average amount of Specie	434,843 51
Average amount of Circulation	191,346 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,473,560 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,055,617 98
Average amount of Specie	1,487,733 58
Average amount of Circulation	333,041 59
Average amount of Deposits	3,477,325 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$759,168 66
Average amount of Specie	208,825 10
Average amount of Circulation	92,170 00
Average amount of Deposits	512,487 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,503,951 92
Average amount of Specie	236,563 59
Average amount of Circulation	163,438 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,011,055 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
T. B. WAKEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,382,825 41
Average amount of Specie	1,025,070 09
Average amount of Circulation	274,221 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,073,686 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$467,389 41
Average amount of Specie	63,556 61
Average amount of Circulation	16,015 00
Average amount of Deposits	85,786 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$648,345 09
Average amount of Specie	103,768 06
Average amount of Circulation	56,623 00
Average amount of Deposits	430,820 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOUTLE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOUTLE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,717,856 12
*Average amount of Specie	2,761,025 99
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	187,718 66
Average amount of Deposits	4,829,694 45

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,871,642 82
Average amount of Specie	371,939 53
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	114,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,240,194 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,025,962 18
Average amount of Specie	1,278,760 05
Average amount of Circulation	196,851 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,716,674 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,365,814 79
Average amount of Specie	176,988 92
Average amount of Circulation	99,346 00
Average amount of Deposits	848,409 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,285,341 03
Average amount of Specie	331,540 32
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	161,897 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,238,868 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$319,073 03
Average amount of Specie	42,531 60
Average amount of Circulation	77,437 00
Average amount of Deposits	231,895 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$307,792 27
Average amount of Specie	48,424 33
Average amount of Circulation	62,462 00
Average amount of Deposits	113,755 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$345,488 12
Average amount of Specie	20,875 69
Average amount of Circulation	25,128 00
Average amount of Deposits	196,351 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,275,271 66
Average amount of Specie	336,300 73
Average amount of Circulation	76,366 00
Average amount of Deposits	944,852 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$470,367 24
Average amount of Specie	109,655 52
Average amount of Circulation	91,692 33
Average amount of Deposits	315,803 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JAS L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$899,031 98
Average amount of Specie	178,026 33
Average amount of Circulation	132,529 00
Average amount of Deposits	704,820 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,986,957 12
Average amount of Specie	638,868 57
Average amount of Circulation	170,999 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,044,260 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$463,769 72
Average amount of Specie	141,142 93
Average amount of Circulation	81,269 00
Average amount of Deposits	370,663 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JAMES PRICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,785,625 40
Average amount of Specie	1,089,489 76
Average amount of Circulation	30,276 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,693,884 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,845,871 63
Average amount of Specie	694,512 71
Average amount of Circulation	176,903 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,404,543 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,018,737 19
Average amount of Specie	230,532 73
Average amount of Circulation	141,910 00
Average amount of Deposits	648,247 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,518,442 00
Average amount of Specie	994,048 00
Average amount of Circulation	105,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,633,363 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,075,008 99
Average amount of Specie	216,211 27
Average amount of Circulation	258,434 00
Average amount of Deposits	620,795 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,034,923 80
Average amount of Specie	457,821 20
Average amount of Circulation	30,276 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,693,884 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,845,871 63
Average amount of Specie	694,512 71
Average amount of Circulation	176,903 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,404,543 60

*City and County of

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

No Salary for the Common Council—Negotiations for a Post-Office to Front on Chambers-street—The Police Commissioners' Counsel Fees.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CRANCY in the chair. The first paper of interest was a message from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for an alteration of the charter, such as would give to each member of the Common Council a salary of $1,000 per annum. The message read as follows:

VETO FROM THE MAYOR ON THE PROPOSITION TO PAY TO A MEMBERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

A resolution was received from the Board of Councilmen, requiring the resolutions [illegible] that the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to prepare a memorial to the Legislature to amend the charter of the City, so that that part of it which provides that "no member of the Common Council shall receive any salary or allowance as such member," and that part which says "shall each receive one thousand dollars for his services as such member, and no more thereof," Under all the charters [illegible] to 1830, the members of the Common Council received no pay for their services in relation to the legislative duties performed by them, except that there were duties which, by [illegible] charters, devolved on the Aldermen as Judges of several of the Courts, and the trusts performed by them by virtue of their offices, for which they were paid, and that the Councilmen and Assistants, as Commissioners of Roads, received a certain rate for each day they acted as such. But as members of the Common Council, in their legislative capacity, they never were paid until the year 1850, when an ordinance was passed that each member should be entitled to receive for his legislative services four dollars for each day he should sit in Common Council. The policy, as well as the right of the Common Council to pass such an ordinance was doubted and strongly opposed by several of its members at that time; but the pay was continued until the succeeding year, when an act was passed by the Legislature amendatory of the Charter of 1849, which, after fixing the sessions monthly, provided that, "at no such session shall the members be entitled to draw any per diem allowance for a longer period than eight days." This provision of the act, although recognizing and limiting the pay of the members, did not, in my opinion, confer any explicit authority for the same. Each member, however, received pay for his services at the rate of $384 per annum, until the adoption of the present charter, when, in accordance with the 44th section, such pay ceased on the first day of May last, the day the charter went into effect. From the foundation of the City to the present time, therefore, it appears that the Common Council have received compensation only for the period, and no longer, from 1850 to 1857. Whatever may have been the reasons which prompted the Legislature to insert this provision in the charter of 1857, I am of the opinion that it is a wise and proper one, and I believe that the public generally approve the same. In fact, your honorable body, elected under it, impliedly assented thereto, and accepted the responsible and important trusts confided to you with the understanding that they were to be performed without compensation.

The position of a member of the Common Council prior to the ordinance of 1850 had been sought by the citizen mainly for the distinction it conferred and the importance of the trust it imposed. To the Common Councils under those old charters were elected men whose intelligence and disinterested zeal for the welfare of the City eminently qualified them for the discharge of the responsible duties belonging to the office; and we therefore find, on going back to the annals of the Common Council in those days, that the most prominent citizens were those who were connected with that honorable body. Whether it was the change that the salary given by the ordinance of 1850 introduced, by bringing forward candidates for the position who looked more to the compensation than to the great interests to be served as legislators of the City, I cannot say; but that after that period extravagance and recklessness in the expenditures of the City Government greatly prevailed is evident from the fact that while in 1840 the expenditures were but $3,200,000, they had increased the last year to upwards of $8,200,000, and it therefore may have been this startling fact, so prominent, which induced the Legislature and satisfied the public that a return to the old system of no-pay was best for the public interests.

It is true that in the years that the salary was paid many of the members of the Common Council were distinguished for their intelligence and zeal for the true interests of the City, and who battled manfully against the tide of extravagance which swept along. They saw and felt the evil, and were among the first to take measures in favor of a change.

If such effects were produced when their pay was only $384 a year, what might we not expect hereafter in the election of future Common Councils, from the scramble and competition for the place, by the salary, as proposed by your resolutions, of $1,000 a year?

Admitting, however, that no such effect would be produced, and that no evil has resulted or would result to the public interests by giving a compensation or a salary to the members of the Common Council, yet the increased expenditure that would be caused thereby, especially to the account of salaries, and in view of the present large burden which the taxpayers have to bear, would, in my opinion, be a sufficient reason for this Common Council not to urge the measure. The increase in the amount paid for salaries since the year 1850 has been greater than many suppose. In that year, while they were but $200,000, we find them gradually increasing every year. In 1851, to $20,000; 1852, $225,000; 1853, $245,000; 1854, $321,000; 1855, $32,000; 1856, $397,000, and in 1857, $400,000, while the amount required for the present year, based on the rate paid about the 12th of December last, will be $600,000. If there be added to this the amount which would be required for forty-one members of the Common Council and other officers contemplated, with their salaries, this amount would be swelled to the startling to al of over $600,000, or three times what was paid but eight years ago. And thus, instead of reducing, or even restraining the expenditures of the City Government, they would be largely increased by a Common Council, elected with a view to a reduction of the expenses of the Government, mainly to pay them salaries for what the Charter prohibited on their entering into their offices.

There was more reason for paying members of Common Councils under the former charters than now. Various executive and other duties were then performed, which the present charter stripped the members of. The present members are confined exclusively to their legislative duties, and all executive duties are performed by other officers, elected or appointed, as the charter provides. The latter officers should be paid, not extravagant, but just and liberal salaries, in proportion to the intelligence required, labor performed, and responsibility of the duties imposed. They rely principally upon their salaries for support, and a faithful performance of their duties requires their whole time and precludes them from other occupations of business. But it is different with the members of the Common Council. Elected not to enforce the observance and execute the ordinances of the City, nor to carry on the ordinary duties and affairs of the government, but to legislate and direct, the time occupied by them need not interfere with the ordinary and regular occupations or business which they may respectively follow or carry on. Their sessions are seldom oftener than twice a week, and then only for a few hours at a time when the general business of the City is suspended. No doubt important and sometimes arduous duties are frequently performed, and considerable time consumed by attendance to the business of Committees; but even in this respect, by punctuality and a proper regulation and system, they could be made to occupy but a limited portion of the time of a member. There are many offices of trust and honor in this City, and many positions of duty, of great labor and responsibility, which every citizen is able to be called upon to fill and perform without compensation or hope of the same, and which many would gladly accept, not only for the distinctions they confer, but for the interest and desire they feel to contribute their share of their talents and their time to the public or private good.

I am aware that members of Congress and of Legislatures are paid for their services, either by a salary or a per diem allowance. Their case is, however, different from a member of a city Corporation. They leave their homes and their business for weeks and months; and it would be requiring too much of them to do this without some compensation for the expenses in travel and board while attending the sessions of their respective bodies. Their ordinary business is frequently interrupted during their absence, so as often to make it a great sacrifice pecuniarily to them to perform the duties of their position.

The resolutions, although they propose only an application to the Legislature for the authority to pay the salaries, yet I have treated the subject as if the whole matter were before your honorable body. While I am of opinion that the Legislature, unless in extraordinary cases, should not pass any measure affecting the interests of the City Government or its Charter, without the Common Council ask for or assent thereto, yet I believe that they should, if no substantial reasons prevent to the contrary, grant such relief and pass such laws as may be applied for on its memorial.

I have, therefore, for these reasons, returned the resolutions to your honorable body.

DANIEL F. TIEMAN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

The following was received in relation to the erection of a building by the General Government on the unoccupied ground fronting on Chambers-street:

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR SUGGESTING THE ERECTION OF A FIRE-PROOF BUILDING IN THE PARK FOR A COURT-HOUSE.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have received information which induces me to believe that an arrangement can be made with the Government of the United States for the erection of a fire proof building at the expense of the General Government on the unoccupied ground in the Park, fronting on Chambers street, between Broadway and the new Court-house, one-half of which, adjacent to Broadway, shall belong to the United States, and be used for a Post-Office and Court-rooms, and the other half in front with the present City Hall, be the property of the City, furnish the indispensable facilities for Courts and public offices for municipal purposes. As this arrangement will secure a new City Hall, and provide those public accommodations which are called for by the wants of all classes of the community, I respectfully ask authority to enter into a negotiation with the Postmaster-General for the immediate erection of a suitable building upon the terms above specified.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 15, 1858.

Alderman ADAMS offered the following, as relating to the above:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to enter into a negotiation with the Postmaster-General of the United States for the erection of a building, at the sole expense of the General Government, on the unoccupied ground in the Park, on Chambers-street, in the rear of the present City Hall, and report the result of the same to the Common Council.

The resolution was adopted.

Another message was received from the Mayor transmitting the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Bank for Savings, of the City of New-York.

A report was received, proposing to dispose of the $500 donated by Silas E. Burrows, Esq., for the relief of the poor, by placing it in the hands of Brown Brothers, Treasurers for the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported, in relation to the petition of the Police Commissioners asking to have the sum of $11,350 allowed them for counsel fees incurred in the defence of the Metropolitan Police bill, that they had agreed to recommend a reference to the Board of Supervisors for their action. In the opinion of the Committee the claim is properly a charge against the City, and consequently it was not a subject for the action of the Common Council. The bill, in the opinion of the Committee, should be apportioned *pro rata* among the counties composing the said District. The counties, although they did not unite in defending the bill, are represented in the Police Commissioners, who act for all the counties. The report was adopted.

Alderman OWENS offered a resolution directing the Mayor and Comptroller to make a contract for furnishing the City with oil.

Alderman BRADLEY was surprised that the gentleman (Alderman OWENS) should endeavor to evade a law passed by a Republican Legislature—he being a prominent member of that party. He then read from the new Charter, showing that it was under the head of matters to be contracted for, and that it must be contracted for by the head of the proper Department. He thought Mr. Bellows was receiving too much for what he did, but thought the matter could not be changed legally, except through the Street Committee. But if the Mayor should choose to take the responsibility, he had no objection.

Alderman BOOLE stated that he had been informed, on good authority, that we would have a regularly appointed Street Commissioner in a very few days.

Alderman TUCKER opposed it, because, in his opinion, the Mayor had no right to make a contract.

The subject was finally laid on the table.

The Committees on Salaried and Offices reported a joint report of a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which, after slight amendment, was adopted.

The resolutions in relation to advertising for contracts to clean the streets for five years, were referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman GREGORY rose to a question of privilege, in relation to his vote on the $10,000 appropriated to defray law expenses incurred by Fernando Wood, in contesting the Metropolitan Police law. He had voted for it because he was opposed to the law; because he would have voted to contest it, had he been in the Board at the time; and because the sum appropriated was to defray the legal expenses incurred.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

The Street Department Frauds.

The Aldermanic Committee on Frauds, of which Alderman ADAMS is Chairman, met yesterday afternoon, and continued the investigation into the reported frauds in the Street Department. Mr. W. A. DOOLEY was the first witness called. He said he believed the assessment roll for the Fifty-second-street improvement, was drawn up by Mr. MCNIEL—at any rate, he was sure he did not make it out himself. He also stated that he did not always examine the lists when made out by the Assessors.

Mr. DODGE, who was the surveyor in the Fifty-second-street contract, was called. He stated that he had not yet certified to the completion of the job. The return he made was correct. He supposed the contractor was FARLEY, but it was no part of his duty to know who the contractor was. FARLEY had called upon him for information, which led him to suppose he was the contractor, although he had been told Mr. MCGRANE had the contract. He said he made up the roll within a week or ten days after the work had been finished.

Mr. EBEN S. YOUNG, the inspector on that occasion, was called, and swore that he served about 250 days, and that he was paid for only 120, at the rate of $1 50 per day. He also understood Mr. FARLEY to be the contractor. He had never seen the surveyor on the work.

Mr. WALTER S. PINCKNEY testified that he had had nothing to do with making out the assessment roll, and that the Assessors kept copies of them when made.

Mr. GEORGE FULTON said he was a property owner on the line of an improvement, and swore that there were sixty places where the pavement was broken.

The Seventy-ninth-street case was taken up, and Mr. DONALD O'NIEL was called. He said he was the foreman on the work near the Eighth-avenue. The mistakes that were made in the matter of excavating and filling in were, in his opinion, in consequence of the directions of the surveyor, as he set the marks.

Mr. A. C. BURNHAM was called, but said he knew nothing about the contract. He thought, however, that the rock had not all been taken out to the depth of two feet from the surface.

Mr. DODGE, who was the Surveyor, stated that the foreman who had just testified did not understand what he was talking about. He said he had not yet made the return that the work had been completed. He thought it was nearly done. It was not expected, when there was rock, that it would all be leveled in exact accordance with the specifications. The reason of the excavation and subsequent filling, was that the grade was 6 feet in a 100—the street was regulated by that. But in setting the pavements he made a difference of only six inches, which he knew was to the interest of property owners on the line.

Alderman ADAMS now stated that the Third-avenue case, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, would be taken up on Thursday next at 3 P. M., to which time the Board adjourned.

LOTTERY POLICY DEALERS.—The crusade against the lottery policy dealers is being zealously prosecuted. Sergeant BERNEY, of the Mayor's Office, arrested nine yesterday, as follows: Richard Adams, No. 120 Beekman-street; Sterling Leech, No. 61 Worth-street; John Buston, No. 110½ Bowery; Richard Kimball, No. 7 Marion-street; Edward Sheriff, No. 534½ Grand-street; Frederick Warner, No. 80 South-street; John Arnoux, James Miller and Wm. Mead. The parties were all taken before the Mayor and held to bail in five hundred dollars each to answer. Altogether sixty-two of lottery policy dealers' arrests have been made thus far. Twenty-three of the prisoners are locked up in the Tombs, and the rest have given bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. On Friday, a motion to quash the indictments will be argued before the Recorder. The policy dealers have engaged as their leading counsel Ex-Recorder SMITH and JAMES T. BRADY, Esq. A petition is being prepared, asking the Legislature to amend the law against policy dealers, so that the cases may hereafter be summarily prosecuted.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 15.

$20,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90.	88	10	Penn. Coal Co.	74
4,500	Virginia 6s	92	340	Hudson Riv. R. R.	23
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s	94	300	do	b10 23
7,000	Missouri State 6s.	83½	300	Harlem R. R.	14¼
1,000	do	b30 83½	200	do	b30 14¾
5,000	do	b30 84	265	do	14
60,000	do	s3 83½	100	do	b30 14¾
11,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	80	475	do	s30 13¾
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	100	do	s30 13⅝
1,000	do	97¾	62	Har. R. R. Pref.	23
1,000	N.Y.Cen. R.R.6s	88	12	do	24
1,000	do	88½	50	do	24½
2,000	Erie R.2d Mt Rds	96	250	do	24¾
2,000	Erie Con. Bds '71	59	20	do	25
6,000	Harlem RR. 1st Mt	85	28	Eighth-av. R. R.	125
3,000	Mich. C. R.R. 8 pr c. 1st m.s'k'g F. C.b's.	99	100	Reading R.R.	s10 56⅝
4,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	93½	200	do	56⅜
5,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	92	100	do	s3 56¾
6,000	Ter.H. & M.2d Mt.	41	100	do	s7 56⅝
2,000	La C. & M.L G.B.	38	55	Mich. Cen. R. R.	66⅜
5,000	do	37	80	do	b60 67¼
4,000	do	36⅛	220	Mich. S. & N.I.R.R.	23
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d M.B.	86	100	do	b10 23
22	Bank of New-York	106	50	do	b10 22⅞
25	Phenix Bank	105½	100	do	22¾
7	Merchants' Bank	110½	50	do	b30 22⅞
5	Bank of St. of N.Y.	103	10	Panama R. R.	101¾
27	Bank of Commerce	101	100	do	b10 101⅜
13	do	101¾	180	do	101⅜
17	Del. & Hud. Canal.	112⅜	150	do	b30 102
360	Cumberl'nd Coal Co	21⅜	100	Ill. Central R. R.	97⅛
100	do	s60 21⅜	30	do	97¼
200	do	21⅜	50	do	s10 97¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co	59½	200	do	b60 97¾
20	do	60	9	Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	95⅞
50	do	62	225	Galena & Chi. R. R.	s3 88
5	New-York Cen. RR.	84	110	do	88⅛
200	do	opg 84⅜	1400	Clev. & Toledo R.R.	44¾
200	do	s30 84⅜	75	do	44¾
50	do	b30 84⅜	700	do	b10 44¾
242	do	p & c 84⅜	100	do	btw 44¾
66	do	p&c 84⅜	200	do	s30 44¾
250	do	opg 84⅜	345	C. & Rock I. R. R.	76½
100	do	s15 84⅜	200	do	77
620	do	opg 84⅜	50	do	b60 77¾
45	do	p&c 84⅜	30	La C. & Mill. R R	11
350	Erie Railroad	29	510	do	10⅝
500	do	b30 29⅛	350	do	10⅝
1,192	do	29⅛	200	do	b30 10¾
20	do	29⅜	50	do	b10 10¾
750	do	b30 29⅜	360	do	10¾
250	do	b30 29⅜	100	do	s30 10
100	do	b60 29⅜	500	do	s3 10
50	do	s10 29¾	25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	33
25	do	b10 29⅜	25	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	75
100	do	b60 29⅜	100	Gardiner Gold Co.	⅝
100	do	s3 29⅜	100	do	⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Cal. State 6s, '70.	80	200	Reading R. R.	56
3,000	Missouri St. 6s.	83⅜	47	Mich. Cen. R. R.	67⅜
2,000	do	b30 84	50	M. S. & N.I.R.R. pr. s.	39⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	95	20	do	39⅜
1,000	Y. C. R.R. 6s	89	150	do	b30 40¾
10,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs '76	96	100	Clev & Pitts. R. R.	16
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d M.	75	30	Panama Railroad	101¾
50	Bank of New-York	106¼	150	do	101⅜
40	Bank of Commerce.	101	100	do	b60 102
5	Am. Ex. Bank	103	50	do	s60 101⅝
25	Pacific M. S.S. Co.	63	25	Ill Cen. R. R.	97
350	Penn. Coal Co.	75	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	88⅛
100	Cum. Coal Co.	21⅜	150	do	89
100	do	21⅜	200	do	89⅛
350	Erie Railroad	29	100	do	b30 89⅜
50	do	b60 29⅜	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	44¾
100	do	28⅜	275	Chic. & R.I.R.R.	77
350	do	b3 28⅜	140	do	77⅛
100	Harlem R. R.	13⅜	150	do	b30 77⅜
110	do	13	100	La C. & M.R.R.	s30 10
200	do	12⅜	50	C.B. & Quin.R.R.	75

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Catawissa, W. and Erie R. 7s..Int. added 46⅜
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 10s..Int. added 32
$1,752 22 Sacramento City 10s.....Int. added 53⅜
$9,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. 10s....Int. added 75½
$1,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. 10s....Int. added 75
$40 000 Mil. and Hor. R. 1st mort. 8s..Int. added 50¾
$1,000 Mil. and Hor. R. 1st mort. 1878. Int. added 14
$14.000 Town Berlin, (M. Co. Wis.) 8s. Int. added 37⅜
$18,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s..Int. added 35½
$5,000 Chic., St. Paul and F. du Lac 7s. Int. added 29⅜
$400 New-York City 5s.....Int. added 96⅜
$5,000 Clev. and Pittsburg R. 7s.....Int. added 37⅜
$3,000 Missouri 6s.....Int. added 83⅜
$5,000 Tennessee 6s.....Int. added 87⅜
$2,000 California 7s.....Int. added 80
$3,000 Mil. and Horicon R. 8s.....Int. added 15
$1,000 Watertown City, Wis. 8s.....Int. added 40
$2,000 City of Quincy, Ill., 8s.....Int. added 61
$6,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s..Int. added 36
$2,140 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858..... 70
$300 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855..... 50¼
$1,000 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856..... 48
40 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank..... 99
15 shares Continental Bank..... 98¼
2 shares Nassau Bank..... 99
50 shares Park Bank..... 95½
30 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co. 101¼
10 shares Arctic Ins. Co..... 95
11 shares Rome and Watertown R. R..... 30
5 shares New-York Central R. R..... 84
100 shares New York and Harlem R. R..... 13¾
10 shares Chicago, St Paul and Fon du Lac R.R. 5
29 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R..... 11⅛
30 shares Harlem R. R..... 13⅞
5 shares New-York Balance Co..... 92
15 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co..... 54
40 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.... 99
125 shares Williamsburg City Bank..... 106½
25 shares Bank State of New-York..... 103
62 shares Bank of Commonwealth..... 89¾
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co..... 101½
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co..... 113¾
20 shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co..... 112
80 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co..... 114½
40 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co..... 115¼
20 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co..... 113¾
20 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co..... 100¾

MONDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 13, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Feb. 6:

Increase of Capital	$300,000
Increase of Loans	180,370
Decrease in Specie	426,673
Decrease of Circulation	266,660
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	136,496

Including the operations of the Clearing House, which embrace the week $13,803,583 per day, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the preceding week; and also with this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 14, 1857.	Feb. 13, 1858.	Feb. 6, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$65 600.000	$65,300,000
Loans	112,722,799	103,783,306	103,602,932
Specie	10,497,382	30,226,275	30.652,948
Circulation	8,151.799	6,607.271	6,873,931
Gross Deposits	91.917,188	84.229,492	86,000,488
Exchanged	25,973.698	13,803,583	15,439,082
Undrawn	65.943.495	70,425,909	70,561,405
In Sub-Treasury	14,620,870	3,384,773	3,168,787

The increase of capital, $800,000, is noted on account of the resumption of the weekly reports of the Grocers' Bank. The general movement is a very steady one. The falling average of Specie at the beginning of the week was expected to influence the present statement more materially than it has done. The average is still above thirty millions, with the California receipts of Saturday to be added to the present week's reserve, the actual of which, this afternoon, is not far from $31,500,000. The addition to the discount line is quite inconsiderable, and wholly unequal to the ability of the Banks to extend it, if the applications for discounts or the demand for money at call were such as to induce a more decided expansion. The new week opens on a quiet market for Money, and a diminished inquiry for Foreign Bills for the mail of Wednesday. The non-receipt of the *Niagara's* letters will have some influence upon the remittances. Sterling of the very best drawing, is called 109¾ ℔ cent.; Francs 5.16¼@5.13¾. The export demand for Gold for this steamer has not yet shown itself. The Bullion Brokers have few applications. The telegraphic advices *vid* Halifax to 30th of January, report accumulation of Bullion in London, and such extremely low rates of interest that remitters from this side are content to take the chances of commercial bills on lower terms than Gold can be shipped to profit or advantage. We regard it, therefore, as quite probable that the Bank average of to-day is the lowest which will be shown for a month or six weeks to come. All the other large cities are equally strong, by comparison, in their present reserve, especially New-Orleans, the only important domestic point to which Gold usually tends in February and March.

The buoyancy and excitement in the Stock Market are on the increase. The printed list speaks for the magnitude of to-day's transactions. The advance on Saturday's prices was chiefly marked on four or five of the Railway shares. New-York Central left off 86¼ ℔ cent., being an additional advance of 2½ ℔ cent.; Erie 29⅜, against 28 on Saturday afternoon; Rock Island went from 75½ @77¾; Galena from 87@89¾ ℔ cent.; Toledo closed 44½ ℔ cent. State Stocks were steady. The Bonds of the Erie Company were in demand and a further advance was bid in every instance. The 7 ℔ cents. of the New-York Central and the 8 ℔ cents. of the Michigan Central were higher by 1@1½ ℔ cent. Panama shares closed about 102 ℔ cent. The preferred shares of the Michigan Southern 40½, buyer 30 days. The Land Grants of the La Crosse fell off 2 ℔ cent., and the shares were dull at 10@10¼ ℔ cent. The general list closed firm.

LA CROSSE ROAD—138 MILES, 230,400 ACRES LAND.

Capital Stock	$7,653,974
Mortgage on original line	2,235,000
Land Grant Mortgage	2,500,000
Unsecured Bonds	2,138,600
Floating debt, coupons, &c	1,453,134
Grand Total	$15,980,708
Net Increase of 1857 (fiscal year)	202,233
Net Decrease six months 1857–58	144,951

The above Flemish account is condensed from the report of the new administration of the concern. One of the morning papers, favored with an advance copy, pronounces the result "awful." Another, in all friendship, considers "the load one of no *ordinary* magnitude." It certainly has that look.

GALENA AND CHICAGO—JAN., 1858.

	Jan. 1, 1858.	May 1, 1857.
Capital	$6,023,800	$6,013,100
First mortgage	2,000,000	2,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000	906,000
St. Charles Bonds	52,015	52,015
Floating Debt	Nil.	611,516
Income balance	193,737	153,720
Sundry accounts		51,220
Total	$10,269.552	$9,860,571
Construction cost	$9,395.455	$9,031,189
Bonds redeemed	153.000	98,000
Materials on hand	476,683	413,604
Other property	244,414	326.778
Total	$10,269,552	$9,809,573

Since the report in May, the Company have funded their entire floating indebtedness, paid 5 ℔ cent. in cash for the August dividend, redeemed $55,000 of their bonds, added $210,227 to the renewal and improvement of their roadway, equipment, &c., (outside of construction cost,) and leave the undivided income $193,737, against $153,720 in May. The forthcoming report thus states the operations of the eight months:

"Table "A" of the Secretary's report shows the gross earnings of the Road for the past eight months to have been.....$1,61 806 94
Amount received for Interest..... 862 39
The surplus on the 1st May, 1857, was.... 153,720 29
Total.....$1,795,389 62
The expenses for the same time have been.....$921,251 82
Interest on Bonds..... 130,325 44
Dividend of August last, 5 ₱ cent..... 301,115 00—$1,052,692 26
Leaving a surplus of..... $442,697 36
This account, however, has been charged with the amount of the improvement account "F".....$210,227 04
And the cost of $55,000 of the 2d-mortgage Bonds for the Sinking Fund installment, due Nov. 1..... 38,732 50—$248,959 54
Leaving a net surplus of..... $193,737 82
The whole amount of second-mortgage Bonds purchased and cancelled for Sinking Fund purposes, as shown by table "A," also added..... $153,000 00
Makes an actual surplus..... $346,737 82

"The balance of $193,737 82 above would be the sum against which to charge cash dividends, had the money all been in hand.

The Report adds:

"The net earnings, however, for the eight months, unincumbered by any extraordinary expenditure, are as follows:

Gross earnings of the roads.....$1,640,806 94
Interest received..... 862 39
$1,641,669 33
Less amount charged for operating expenses $921,251 82
Less eight months' interest on funded debt..... 181,954 05— 1,103,205 87
Balance..... $538,463 46
To which should be added (for the reasons hereinafter stated), the actual improvement made in the track since 1st May last.. $93,092 50
And in the rolling stock.... 52,067 00— 145,159 50
Showing the net earnings for eight months to have been..... $683 622 96

If the track and rolling stock had been maintained only in as good condition as they were on the 1st of May, the net earnings for the eight months would have been equal to 11 ℔ cent. on the capital stock of the Company, and for the year would probably be about equal to 13 ℔ cent.

The estimated net earnings for January, added to the net cash and cash assets on hand, are not sufficient, in the opinion of the Directors, to warrant them in declaring a dividend in February, as usual.

The Directors deeply regret the circumstances which have compelled them, for the first time in the history of the undertaking, to post one one of the semi-annual dividends; and although many of the Stockholders may have been prepared for this result, by the published statements of the great falling off in the business of our road, as well as that of all other roads in this vicinity, yet the Directors feel themselves called upon to explain, with more detail than usual, the actual condition of Company and the circumstances alluded to, so that the Stockholders may be enabled to judge, as fully as themselves, of the true value of their property. * * *

The following table shows the earnings for each month, from August to December, and the extent of the reduction in the force employed. An estimate (nearly accurate) for January is also added:

Months.	Earnings.	No. of Persons Employed.	Amount of Pay Rolls.
August	$172,465	1,904	$68 318
September	250 354	1.807	66.599
October	253,538	1,561	61,255
November	175,167	1,464	49,681
December	86,635	825	33,921
January, (estimated)	85.600	722	27,864

The quantity of material used during the above period has also been much reduced, but engagements which had been entered into previously, in view of a large amount of Fall business, have caused a great accumulation of some of the articles than was necessary to carry on the operations of the road. The present inventory shows the value of the materials now on hand to be $476,683 15, which is an increase of $60.578 50 in value over the inventory which was made on the 1st of May last."

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$154,272 94
Payments	159,310 78
Balance	3,379,705 56

The Receipts include $66,000 from Customs.
The Payments include $45 000 California drafts.

The following are the officers of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road for the current year: President, JOHN CATLIN; Vice-President, H. CRUCKER; Secretary, WM. TAINTER; Auditor, A. G. MILLER, Jr.; Treasurer, C. H. WILLIAMS; General-Superintendent, WM. JERVIS.

We annex a statement of amount of California treasure transported by WELLS, FARGO & Co., during the year ending Dec. 31, 1857:

Amount of treasure received at San Francisco Office from interior of California	$46,847,148
Treasure transported from San Francisco to the interior of California	12.997.229
Total	$59,844,377

The following is a comparison of the weekly statements of the several Philadelphia Banks named below:

KENSINGTON BANK.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$619,639	$715,174
Specie	114,259	116,797
Due from Banks	9.755	10,049
Circulation	88,800	86,140
Deposits and Bank balances	350,641	342,028

BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$595,816	$597,865
Specie	145,793	140,392
Circulation	23,900	34,400
Due from other Banks	63 212	91,848
Deposits and Bank balances	462,555	475,415

BANK OF COMMERCE.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$586,434	$623,820
Specie	170,676	207,428
Due from other Banks	123,525	95,313
Circulation	90,760	93,660
Deposits and Bank balances	474,410	507,188

TRADESMEN'S BANK.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$461,844	$439,884
Specie	131,230	108,142
Due from other Banks	11,909	25,906
Circulation	46,420	52,050
Deposits and Bank balances	417,227	382,026

CONSOLIDATION BANK.

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.
Loans	$344,617	$341,408
Specie	61,078	50,786
Due from other Banks	31,860	28,937
Circulation	19,945	23,500
Deposits and Bank balances	176,104	162,407

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the month of January, 1858, were.....$54,181 62
For the same month last year..... 36,691 71
Increase.....$17,489 91

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Feb. 6.	Loans. Jan. 30.	Specie. Feb. 6.	Specie. Jan. 30.
Citizens' Bank	2,967,779	2,876,716	1,858,891	1,736,910
Canal Bank	1,433 009	1,529 198	1,068 081	1,270,856
Louisiana	3,833,196	2 940,027	2,949,169	2,871,891
Louisiana State	3,471,883	3,506 774	2,933,565	2,773,027
Mech. & Trad	483,302	494,787	322,688	437,045
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,118,378	1,167 421	573 337	498,034
Southern Bank	289,741	276,514	234,199	285,874
Union Bank	932,033	952,949	312,697	364,021
Bk. of J. Robb	390,552	388,539	224,917	229,165
Crescent City	498,913	484,553	290,593	166,408
Bk. of America	75,153	56,738	360,641	321,514
Total	14,489,931	14,674 417	14,187,398	10.884,746
	Decrease	$184,216	Increase	$302,652

Banks.	Circulation. Feb. 6.	Circulation. Jan. 30.	Deposits. Feb. 6.	Deposits. Jan. 30.
Citizens' Bank	1,424,365	1,358,390	3 023,456	2,860,404
Canal Bank	498,645	5 5 780	968,800	999,675
Louisiana	590.209	596,874	3,676 319	3,453,399
Louisiana State	1,209,660	1,120,160	4,188,930	4,112,609
Mech. & Traders'	104,120	96,775	481,333	462,051
Bk. of N. Orleans	308,490	260,375	682,022	683,026
Southern Bank	178,187	176,807	268,154	251,933
Union Bank	304,890	269,696	5 2,385	560,337
Bank of J. Robb	310 290	313,070	317 469	297,927
Crescent City	27,270	25,295	180,562	115,427
Bk